



Hats Must Go!

—AT—

THE MODEL

A Large, Fine Line of \$2, \$2.50 and \$3 Stiff Hats to be Closed Out at

\$1.25. \$1.25.

Campaign Hats only One Dollar.
Our Seventy-Five Cent Stiff Hat sold by other dealers for 1.25. We lead the trade in LOW PRICES!

F. A. HAYS.

DR. D. E. BARNES

Of Crawfordsville, Indiana, Specialist in Chronic and Private Diseases of all kinds.
FISTULA and all diseases of the Rectum, Tumors, Stricture cured without the knife or detention from business.
PILES, Eye, Ear, Deformities, Catarrh, a Cure GUARANTEED.
KIDNEYS, Diabetes, Bright's Disease and all bladder troubles a cure guaranteed.
Reference of parties cured of piles, etc.: R. Z. Lockridge, Racoon; Isaac Loyd, John Burnside, Frank Gill, Russellville; Nathan Freeman, Thos. Everson, Ladoga; Jeremiah Blakes, Rosedale. GREENCASTLE: Lewis House, Sept. 15, Oct. 15, Nov. 19, Dec. 8. Consultation FREE.

ALUM BAKING POWDERS.

Declared Adulterated Food and their Sale Illegal.

The result of a trial just concluded at Canton N. Y., before Judge Kellogg, will have a salutary effect in checking the sale of one class of adulterated food. Two men named Moon and Akerill, were arrested for selling adulterated baking powder in violation of the State food adulteration act. The indictment was for both selling baking powders that were inferior, adulterated and injurious to the health by reason of being made from alum, and for selling them under pretense that they were a wholesome, cream of tartar baking powder. A stubborn defence was made, the claim being set up that baking powders were not articles of food and that the powder that the defendants were selling, which was known as Gillett's, was a standard article of trade, and that alum baking powders inferior to it, like Davis and others, were being sold in the same town without complaint. The Court held that baking powders were articles of food within the meaning of the law, and the jury found the defendants guilty upon all the charges. The case has attracted much attention from being the first brought under the State Food Adulteration Act against dealers in alum baking powders. The result is to class such baking powders as adulterated articles of food and to make their sale illegal. There are many alum baking powders put up in cans, under some one or brand, in addition to those sold in bulk, the sale of which cautious dealers will probably be unwilling to continue.

Notice to Pupils of the Public Schools.

Editor Greencastle Banner:

You may announce that those who wish to be examined for class standing in the public schools may meet at the Assembly room in Third Ward at 8:30 Thursday, Sept. 6, where I will meet them. Also that teachers will meet at 8:30 Saturday, Sept. 8. Yours truly,
R. A. Ogg.

VANDALIA LINE.

The Vandalia Line will make Excursion rates to the following points. Marshall Illinois August 21, to 23, one and one third fare for the round trip, account Reunion Wilder's Brigade.

Terre Haute, August 27 to 31, one fare for the round trip, account of Vigo county fair and races.

Evansville August 19 to 24, one fare for the round trip, account Military Encampment.

Harvest Excursions to points in Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Indian Territory, Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana, &c., at one fare for the round trip, on August 21st, September 11th and 25th, October 9th and 23rd. For tickets and information see
J. S. DOWLING, Agent.

Cheap Mid-summer excursion via "The Monon Route" from Providence and intermediate stations to Chicago, August 23, tickets good to return on all regular trains August 24. See small bills for rate.

A fine four-year old bay mare for sale. Stock Royalist and Yorkshire-Billet. W. A. Howze. 33-2-t

DONE BY THE TARIFF.

D. C. BRIDGES RENOUNCES THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

He is Firm in Belief of Protection and will Support the Chicago Platform and Harrison and Morton—About Foreign Immigration—Democratic Doctrine.

Garden City, [Kans.] Sentinel:

For sometime past it has been a foregone conclusion that Mr. D. C. Bridges would be the standard bearer of the Democratic party in the legislative fight in Finney county this fall, and would undoubtedly have been the strongest man the party could have nominated had he been willing. Mr. Bridges is a man of education, has traveled the world over and is a close observer of people and things, thanks to an abundance of this world's goods, which gives him every opportunity to see and study for himself. In Garden City and southwest Kansas, where he is well known, he has the reputation of being one of the best and shrewdest business men. Politically he has always been a Democrat, having received his political training in Indiana under the teaching of such men as the late Vice-president Hendricks and Ex-senator McDonald. When out here last fall Senator Voorhees spoke of him as coming from one of the oldest and best Democratic families in the old Hoosier state.

Meeting Mr. Bridges on the street yesterday afternoon a reporter asked him: "How are you getting along with your legislative canvass, Mr. Bridges?" "I have been doing nothing with it. It is true that I have been frequently talked to on the subject, and urged to make the race. Under existing circumstances it will be impossible for me to do it. While I have been a life-long Democrat, and true to Democratic principles, still there is an issue in this campaign which cannot be ignored, and on account of which I can not act with the Democratic party. Not wishing to act in bad faith I could not accept the nomination for the legislature if tendered me."

Knowing that Mr. Bridges has recently been making a study of the tariff question the reporter said to him: "I understand that you are an avowed protectionist. If so, have you any objections to my giving your views on the situation?" "No objection whatever," said he. "In the first place I would say, that as the tariff question is the acknowledged issue of the campaign of 1888, it is no difficult matter for me to define my situation. Since having had an opportunity to observe the deplorable and often almost destitute condition of the common laborers and artisans of Europe and the Orient, consequent upon the meagre compensation for labor performed, I have entertained very pronounced views upon the subject of tariff as relating to our country. I do not only favor a tariff for revenue only," but as a system of protection as well. Feeling assured as I do that the future material prosperity and welfare of our nation depends very largely upon a judicious system of protection of our industries both north, south, east and west, I can not consistently and conscientiously support the nominee of any party the policy of which is evidently drifting in the direction of free trade. I deem it unwise and impolitic for our government to favor a policy which will eventually open wide and free the flood-gates of foreign production, thereby inevitably subjecting the laborer and artisans of our country to a competition with the scantily clad, half-fed pauper labor of the old world. Never shall I favor a policy of free trade in this country until I shall be willing to see the wages of our workmen and women cut down to the almost starvation wages of Europe and Asia. And again: Neither is it right, nor can we afford, as a nation, to continue to subject them to a labor competition at home with a race of people who can subsist on a diet of 'rats and rice.' I would say, bar the door against this class, as also against the convict and pauper emigration of the east. While a very large per cent. of the emigrants to this country are a desirable addition to our rapidly increasing population, still we have suffered the United States to be made a kind of dumping ground for the refuse of old England and other European countries quite too long already, and the necessary steps should be taken to prevent the continuation of the notorious imposition.

"Our nation's industries, labor and flag must be protected; in fact I am a protectionist in the fullest signification of the term, and as the principles set forth in the platform recently adopted

at the national Republican convention at Chicago are most nearly in accord with my views of any of the numerous platforms extant this campaign, I expect to support its representatives, Harrison and Morton, next November."

Wm. A. Field, Drowned.

Special Dispatch to the Globe-Democrat.

ALTON ILL., August 16.—This was to be the red-letter day in the calendar of the Plaza Bluffs Assembly for 1888. It was marked in the programme as Grand Army day, and music oratory and prayer were to be joined in patriotic service. The sad event of last night has, however, cast a gloom over the entire day's work. A number of the young men and boys attending the encampment were bathing in the river opposite the Assembly grounds when Francis Schureman, the 12-year old son of the St. Louis coal merchant of that name, was seized with cramps and sunk. He rose twice to the surface of the water, and when he appeared the second time Wm. A. Field, a young man, son of Mr. J. A. Field, the St. Louis machinist, went to the rescue. He was a strong and active swimmer, and would have saved the boy had not the lad in his extremity clung to his neck with such tenacity that both went under the water and were drowned. All last night the river was dragged with seines, and today dynamite and other explosives were used to create concussion, but without result. The scenes following the accident were heart-rending. The mother and father of Field and the mother of Schureman were present and their grief was beyond the telling. Wm. A. Field was a student at McKendree College and would have graduated in the classical course of that university the coming year. He sacrificed a noble life in a vain effort to save another filled with equal promise and hope of the future. The parents have offered \$500 for the recovery of the bodies. Mr. Field was a student in DePauw University last year, and was well known here. His sad death will be mourned by his many friends.

Discovered by Photography.

"We hear," says *Invention*, "of an ingenious application of photography made at the Chancelade quarries, near Perigueux, where an accident occurred, caused by the caving in of the wall. Five persons were imprisoned in the rocks, and no means were at hand to rescue them. To find out where they were, a shaft twelve inches in diameter was bored, and down this was slid a tube, near the end of which was a small photographic camera, surrounded by a battery of electric lights. The camera moved on a point, so that it could be moved up or down by pulling a cord. With this apparatus a number of good negatives were taken. The effects of the disaster were seen, and excellent pictures of the faces of two corpses were obtained, showing that it was useless to proceed further in the excavations."

GENERAL GLEANINGS.

The famous old tavern at Sudbury, Mass., which Longfellow immortalized in his "Tales of a Wayside Inn," has been sold at auction. It dates back to 1680.

The big draw of the Arthur Kill bridge, between the New Jersey shore and Staten Island, was swung for the first time recently. The draw is the longest and heaviest in the world, being 500 feet in length and weighing 650 tons.

The most expensive sideboard ever made in the United States is owned by Judge Harry E. Packer, of Mauch Chunk, Pa. It covers the whole side of a room, and was built for \$47,000. It is a marvel of elaborate and beautiful carving.

The Lick Observatory was transferred to the State University regents June 1. It has taken thirteen years to construct the observatory at Mount Hamilton, Santa Clara County and equip it with a thirty-six inch equatorial and other instruments.

A new table ornamentation is jelly illuminated by electric light. The dish, hidden from observation at first by a silver cover and a mass of flowers, is suddenly revealed with the light shining through the mass from the center, and the effect is electrifying.

In the Lenox library is a perfect copy of the *Mazarin* or *Gutenberg Bible*, the first book printed with movable types. It is worth \$25,000, and nothing better has ever been done since. Mr. Brayton Ives, of New York City, has an imperfect copy, for which he paid \$15,000.

No city on the Pacific coast has blown its trumpet louder than Los Angeles. One would imagine that it was doubling in population and wealth every week, yet it is proposed to discharge thirty of the school-teachers and oblige those retained to do double work for the same pay.

The monument to Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner," for which the late James Lick, of California, left sixty thousand dollars in his will, arrived at San Francisco from Italy. It is an elaborate memorial, fifty-one feet in height, and the work of the sculptor, Story.

A GENTLEMAN living near Oconee river at Toombsboro Ga., put a fish basket in the river last fall, the river rising until he was unable to get the basket until a short time ago, when, to his surprise, he found four catfish in the basket that weighed one hundred pounds. There were also several other smaller fish.

A LONG-DISTANCE telephone exchange has been opened in New York. The telephones are in glass cabinets. One can sit in a cabinet at a handsome cherry desk and send messages to Philadelphia, or to cities in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island or to one hundred places in New York State with perfect ease.

THE CONVENTION.

THE MOST ENTHUSIASTIC CONVENTION HELD IN THE COUNTY.

Republicans Have on the War Paint—A Satisfactory Ticket.

Pursuant to call, the Republicans of Putnam County assembled in mass Convention at the Court House in Greencastle on Saturday, August 18, 1888, to nominate a ticket for the various County offices. It is a mild expression to say it was the largest and most enthusiastic Convention ever held in Putnam county by any political party. It was a marked indication that the people were ready for "a change" and that they were looking to that convention to place in the political field a ticket worthy their confidence and respect. At 10:30 a. m. chairman Silas A. Hays called the convention to order. On motion of M. A. Moore, James T. Denny, of Marion Township, was made permanent chairman of the convention. Mr. Denny in accepting the chairmanship, thanked the convention for the honor and in a short, neat speech reviewed the principles and record of the Republican party, spoke briefly of the character of the candidates on the national and state tickets and the united satisfaction of the people with the same.

The editors of the Republican papers were made secretaries of the Convention. M. A. Moore made the following motion that each voting precinct in the County be entitled to one vote and one additional vote for every twenty five votes cast in the precinct for Lieutenant Governor Robertson.

J. R. Miller offered an amendment, that each fraction over fifteen should have one vote.

After some discussion John P. Allee offered a substitute to the effect that the nominations should be determined by the voice of the mass Convention. The substitute was adopted.

W. S. Cox, S. A. Hays, Daniel Williams, Geo. W. Hannah and T. J. Shuey were appointed a committee on resolutions.

John P. Allee, Albert Lockridge, Frank Hall, A. M. Owens and Dr. D. R. Mullin, were made a committee on order of nominations.

The convention then adjourned until 1:30 p. m.

The convention re-assembled at 1:30 and the following resolutions were reported as the party's principles:

"Resolved, By the Republicans of Putnam county in convention assembled, that we heartily indorse the declaration of principles set forth in the Republican State and National platforms, and hereby pledge our best efforts to secure the election of the Republican nominees, both State and National.

Second, That we applaud the action of the Congressional Convention in selecting as our candidate for Congress, that gallant private soldier, Henry Clay Duncan, and we promise him our earnest, hearty and united support.

Third, We condemn the corrupt and criminal mismanagement of county affairs, which a long-continued partisan control has fastened upon our people, whereby the burdens of local taxation are continually being incurred in order that a few may grow rich, while the people themselves receive no corresponding benefit and we hereby ask all good citizens to join with us in securing a change in the management of the business of the county that the books may be opened in order that we may learn what has been done with the thousands of dollars extorted from the tax payers of the county, and in order that we may all be relieved from the burdens, which corrupt and dishonest management of the public affairs is constantly increasing.

The committee reported the following order of nominations.

Representative.

Commissioner.

Treasurer.

Surveyor.

Sheriff.

Coroner.

Nominations being in order, W. E. Starr placed Hon. E. T. Lane in nomination. Mr. Lane declined in a short speech assigning his reasons and placed Mr. J. T. Denny in nomination who also declined.

The following ticket was nominated.

For Representative, Joseph B. Sellers; for Commissioner, First District, James H. C. Nelson; Second District, Albert O. Lockridge; for Treasurer, Nelson Wood; for Sheriff, Thomas L. Matkins; for Surveyor, James C. Fordice; for Coroner, Dr. N. S. Wood; Convention adjourned.

The Time For

Dull Trade

Is past. We have opened new goods in all departments and are ready for business. Our principles are well known — ONE PRICE, GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES, and upon such a platform, the prices must be low. We call special attention to a fine line of new fall styles of

Dress Calicoes

Just received. They are quite handsome and, owing to pressure of hard times, they will be considered very stylish for dress occasions.

ALLEN BROTHERS

Dry Goods and Carpets.

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

NOVA SCOTIA coal has been successfully used in coke-making.

The production of the 3,000,000 acres of cotton in Texas is 1,500,000 bales.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., has forty-two furniture factories. They employ 12,000 persons.

At Saratoga, N. C., farmers and wage-workers get what they wear and eat—nothing more.

The members of the Southern Society of Plead Manufacturers operate 9,000 looms and employ 11,000 persons.

The Government of Chili has ordered six locomotives of home manufacturers. They will cost \$21,000 in gold, and will be like our engines.

It is predicted that cypress wood from the South will be largely used in Northern buildings in a few years in consequence of the exhaustion of the fields in the North and West.

The Pittsburgh Steel Casting Company has the contract for making some of the large steel beams, rudder posts and ribs for the cruiser Maine. The cost will run from \$60,000 to \$70,000.

The Japanese are extensively developing their coal lands. The output, which in 1885 was 700,000 tons, has been increased every year. The apparatus is from Europe, especially Germany.

The French Canadian Society of Stonecutters, of Montreal, is enforcing the rule in practice in some of our cities making stone-cutters from Great Britain pay \$50 for initiation to the union.

In Bohemia the spinners make the best wages. Men get from \$1.90 to \$3 per week, and boys from 76 cents to \$1.50. Carding masters, spinning bosses and clerks make from \$3.80 to \$11.50 per week.

STATE STATISTICIAN LAMB, of Minnesota, complains of the number of girls looking for work who are not fit for a respectable family and of the numerous families in which no decent girl would stay.

DRILLING is going on near Fonca, Neb., and it is claimed that a 4½-foot section of good coal will be found at a depth of 600 feet. If it be so it will be of everlasting benefit to the whole of Northern Nebraska.

ABOUT 5,000,000 sponges per year are taken from the sea around the Bahamas. Their value is \$250,000. Twenty-foot poles with hooks on the end are used to pull the sponges from the rocks. The article feels and looks like liver, and the color is from dirty purple to chocolate before it is cleaned.

GREAT FALLS, M. T., expects to be a great coal-shipping center ere long. The Montana Central road made a most exhaustive test, having present locomotive experts from various roads, and the universal decision was that no better steam coal came from any mine, being superior to the Ohio coals. A SYNDICATE is bonding a large body of coal land near Reddick and Campus on the Three 1 road, Illinois. It is said by men who ought to know that in that vicinity lies the richest body of coal deposits in Illinois. It is another outcropping of the Streator and Grape Creek coal vein, and is from six to nine feet deep.

The following in regard to the coal industry of Osage City, Kan., is gleaned from the *Topeka Capital*: The great company engaged in mining here is the Osage Carbon Company. It has the exclusive right to the mining privilege of 6,000 acres of land. Its output for 1887 was 263,000 tons, and the number of employees averaged 620. The average monthly pay roll was \$30,000.

By the men who are the best informed as to the industries of Denver, Col., it is estimated that the increase in manufacturing for the year past is 20 to 25 per cent. In 1885 the total value of the products of manufactures in Denver was \$20,295,650. In 1886 the total value was \$24,045,000, an increase of 18.4 per cent. For the year just past it is estimated that the total value will be close to \$30,000,000.

Mr. Koch, in an address before the Society of Engineers of Western Pennsylvania, stated that he believed the reason why American plate was so much better than English was because it was rolled in both directions at the same heat, and as a consequence the tensile strength of a cross section of our steel was almost the same as a longitudinal one, while the English plates showed a great difference that way, the cross sections not being able to stand any thing near so much as the longitudinal when put to the test.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Blaine's Second New York Speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It would be censurable egotism in me to take this magnificent demonstration as personal altogether to myself. It rather signifies the great popular interest in the question which I am supposed at least to have a consistent record and an earnest zeal. And you have before you a contest in which that great issue is to be settled by the American people for perhaps an indefinite period, the one way or the other. The year 1887 was prosperous, and the President at its close proposed a radical change in the industrial system which had produced that prosperity, and since that day there has been a reversal and confusion in the commerce and manufactures of the United States. The question before the American people is whether he and his Administration shall be sustained in that movement. Against him the Republicans, having the best cause, nominated the best tickets. They have given you for President a man of civil experience, a man of marked record in the war, a man of great purity of character, a man of great firmness, who can give to this country an administration worthy of its best days. And you have associated with him a man of whom to New Yorkers I need give no other description than to say that his name is Levi P. Morton, a man of most generous character, a man of intelligent comprehension of affairs, and of the widest and most statesmanlike views on all questions pending before the American people.

Against these you have two gentlemen of whom I would not speak in terms other than of entire personal respect. I would say nothing of the President other than that, and of the candidate for Vice-President I would say that in him I have a friend of many years' standing, and I am a personal admirer of Judge Thurman. But I beg you to observe that at a critical period in this country, the Vice-President, George M. Dallas, by his casting vote in a tied Senate destroyed the protective tariff of 1842, and gave us the free trade tariff of 1846. The Senate of the United States, when on the 4th of March next it convenes, will have thirty-two Senators from the solid South. It will have six Democratic Senators, unless we can change some of them in the meantime, from the North. That gives them precisely the half, and Mr. Thurman, if chosen Vice-President, will be in a position to reenact the role of George M. Dallas forty-two years ago. Therefore, however amiable a man he may be, and however able he may be, the more amiable and able he is, the worse will be his influence on the American people.

Now, gentlemen, I know that it is often said that in discussing the protective tariff we are always pointing out what England is doing. Well, I have lately been in England for some months, and I have found in English public opinion a very great difference upon almost all questions under the sun. They are about divided in two on what you call the Irish question. They are about divided as to the foreign policy of Gladstone or Salisbury. They are divided even upon the continuance of the House of Lords and they are not absolutely unanimous in the support of the monarchy. But there is one question from Land's End to John O'Groat's, from the Irish Channel to the English, in every paper from one end of the kingdom to the other—on which there is one unanimous accord on the part of Tories and Whigs, of Liberals, of Conservatives, and of Radicals, and that is that the Hon. Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, embodied in his message the exact form of revenue and free trade for the United States, which they like. Now, I have no objection to their right of opinion, and if I had it would amount to nothing. Nor do I intend to speak with disrespect of the English, for I have received at their hands very graceful and grateful hospitalities which I would be a churl not to acknowledge before an American audience. But that does not change the essential condition, that the American people find their interest in one policy, and that the English people want to change that policy, so as better to conform to their interest.

And that, gentlemen, is the prime question before you in next November's election. I am glad that this meeting is called in the name of the laboring people, because this question, from first to last, from beginning to end, from skin to core, and from core back to skin again, is a question of labor. If you will agree to live in as poor houses, and eat as poor food, and receive as low wages as the operatives in England receive, we can produce just as cheap goods as a Democratic Administration wants to see. But if you prefer, with the pride and the freedom of your condition, to better the condition of your children and your children's children after you, you want the industrial system of protected interests that prevails in this country now to be maintained.

Why, gentlemen, in regard to the wage workers of Great Britain and Ireland, of England, Scotland and Ireland, as I said to-day to some Massachusetts gentlemen who did me the honor to call, the entire savings to-day that they can draw upon in the hour of need in that great kingdom is not as great as lie to-night in the savings banks of Massachusetts to the credit of the wage workers of that small State. And if you will turn the administration of this republic to-day into free trade channels you can exhaust those savings, and put our laboring men throughout the country into competition with the laboring men of Great Britain, and in the course of five or ten years, you can make them as poor on this side as they are on the other.

Now, I will not, in this campaign, stop to argue this question on any other basis. I have no personalities to indulge in. I have no scores to heal. I would rather have your cordial and heartfelt, and magnificent welcome than any office you could bestow upon me. But in this canvass in which I shall take greater or less part, I shall hold this question from the beginning to the end, as a question that interests every man, woman and child that depends upon daily labor for daily bread. There is no need of making any laws to protect capital. Capital always takes care of itself and gets a full share. But there are laws that can alleviate the condition of the laboring man, and there are laws that can degrade him, and the Republican party has stood for twenty-five years, and it will stand, I believe, by the blessing of God and the will of American people, twenty-five years more, upholding and maintaining that the Government which takes care of the bone and sinew and working muscle of the land is taking care of the men that create the wealth of the country and are entitled to the patronage and protection of the Government.

Now, gentlemen, you represent a critical State. You represent the State of New York. Your votes are to tell on that one issue. Your votes can be decisive on that one issue. Do not be diverted from that one question by side issues. Do not be misled by petty squabbles or this or that small issue. Do not be deceived by personal questions of views on the one hand or the other, but give your votes as independent laboring men; give them for the interests of your home and your own fireside, and thereby for the great interest of the great Republic.

And I aver, Mr. Chairman, I never thought of that republic as I do to-night. I have seen the other side; I have devoted something of the last fourteen months to seeing the condition of labor and laboring men in the other hemisphere; and I say without fear of contradiction that in no country of Europe in no part of Europe or of any part of any country is the condition of labor comparable to that which is in the United States. Are you willing to give up your position? Or will you maintain it by a strong pull, and a pull all together for Harrison and Morton.

How the Tariff Affects the Rag Business. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.

"Cash paid for old rags" would be a forgotten cry, in case the Mills bill should pass. There are nearly 75,000 people in New York State alone engaged in the business of collecting old paper, rags, scrap-iron, etc. It is a dirty business, but there's millions in it. An old pile of rubbish, when sorted out, and cleaned and marketed, is valuable. The rags go to paper-mills and clothing factories, the metal is eagerly taken by the smelter. Nothing is lost, but for all there is a ready market. That is, when English junk is kept out. The English have a great deal of this commodity. Some of it comes in free, some is held back by a protective tariff, or else imported and found profitable even with the duty on it. These English shipments are gathered all over Europe. England is the rag-bag of the continent. Now the Mills bill has a clause that takes the duty off woolen rags, which is now 12c per pound, and by putting it on the free list practically ruins the business. Rags pass through a number of hands before the manufacturer receives them—the picker, the dealer, the wholesaler and the factory. There are some 800 dealers in New York State, 300 in Indiana and scores of wholesalers. Indianapolis has a few of the latter. These men, pickers and merchants alike, are affected by the free-trade craze. There is now no duty on cotton rags or paper stock, but there is a small tariff on jute butts. When a peddler takes the old rags that have accumulated in your house and gives you one cent a pound, he looks keenly for the woolen part of his purchase. This is money for him, that is, with a duty of 12 cents a pound on European woolen rags. Take that off, and the rag pickers would cease to buy your rags. You suffer, the dealer suffers, and the whole industry, in which millions of dollars are invested, is crippled. Naturally, the rag men are mad. It is just so with scrap iron, which is also bought by the peddlers. The Democratic party hits that branch of the business too, proposing to put wool and iron on the free list, which will practically destroy it.

BENJAMIN BARNARD.

Significance.

A FOREIGN ESTIMATE.

LONDON, June 27. The Morning Post says: "President Cleveland's conduct in his high office has fully justified those who placed him there. If reelected, he will hold power such as no President has held since the great war."

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.

The above clipping, taken from the Sentinel of the 29th inst., furnishes serious matter for Irish Americans to reflect upon in the great national struggle upon which we are just entering.

No one acquainted with the history of England, no one conversant with the fact that England's prosperity has ever been, in a great measure, founded upon the misery of the hapless victims of her rapacious policy, no one who knows her cowardly and treacherous course toward the people of the North during the four years of civil war, will for a moment believe that the above fulsome notice of President Cleveland, from a leading English paper, is the result of an honest regard either for Americans or American institutions. President Cleveland's pernicious free-trade tendencies, his avowed desire of exposing the manufacturing institutions of our country to the blighting touch of England's pauper labor, is the open sesame to this English admiration for the Democratic champion of free trade. It is a significant fact that none of our public men who have advocated a policy of protection to American industries, none who have advocated a firm and dignified policy in our international affairs, have ever found favor with English statesmen. It is equally significant that since the control of our national affairs was entrusted to Democratic hands, English statesmen and the English press have vied with each other in subjecting our Democratic taskmasters to the "slobbering" process. The Sentinel may consider the estimate by a London paper of Grover Cleveland an accurate guide for Irish in America, but those who have tasted British vengeance in the old land, and their descendants in America, will record a different verdict by their ballots in November.

Missouri—Armed.

Globe-Democrat.

Intelligence which we have received from various parts of the State shows that Missouri is aroused as it had not been before in many years in a Presidential canvass. In every county from the Mississippi River to the Kansas border, and from the Iowa boundary to the Arkansas line, the voters of the State are weighing party policies and discussing political issues with an earnestness and interest such as has not been felt hitherto in any electoral campaign since the close of the war. The interest is particularly great in the manufacturing localities, like the ninth and part of the eighth and tenth Congressional districts, comprising the city of St. Louis, as well as in the iron and lead producing regions of the tenth and thirteenth dis-

tricts, and the great wool-growing area throughout western and southern Missouri.

There are especial reasons why the residents of the manufacturing and lead and wool producing regions of the State should feel an interest in the political issues of the present canvass. The Democratic party is now making the most desperate and malignant assault on American industries which it has attempted in many years. That party, in the Mills bill, proposes to reduce the duties on many kinds of manufactures, as well as on lead, and to put over fifty important articles, including wool, on the free list. St. Louis has grown to be one of the great manufacturing centers of the country, while in lead and wool production few states stand ahead of Missouri. It is entirely safe to say that every one of the 114 counties of the State would be affected injuriously, to a greater or less extent, by the passage of the Mills bill, and the people are aware of this fact.

The interest which is being felt in politics throughout Missouri at present is telling favorably on the fortunes of the Republican organization. Seldom in all its history has the party in the State been so harmonious, enthusiastic and confident as it is at this moment. There will be no disaffection or sulking this year. Every Republican vote will be cast for the State and National tickets. The mischievous and utterly un-American policy of the Democracy has obliterated all factional lines in the Republican organization and made the party solid. It has done more than this. It has repelled thousands of men who have heretofore always voted the Democratic ticket, and driven them into the Republican ranks. The movement from the Democracy to the Republican party in the past few weeks has been quiet but widespread and important. It has weakened the Democratic line in every section of the State. Thousands of men will vote for Kimball and Harrison this year who have hitherto been among the staunchest and most earnest supporters of the Democratic ticket. A careful survey of the political field in this State will show that there is a strong probability that the electoral vote of Missouri will be given to the Republican party this year.

DEMOCRACY MEANS FREE TRADE.

"Those who buy imports pay the duty charged thereon into the public Treasury but the great minority of our citizens who buy domestic articles of the same class pay a sum at least approximately equal to this duty to the home manufacturer. This reference to the operation of our tariff laws is not made by way of instruction, but in order that we may be correctly minded of the manner in which they impose a burden upon those who consume domestic products, as well as those who consume imported articles and thus create a tax upon all our people."—President's message.

The statement that purchasers of American manufactures "pay a sum at least approximately equal to the duty" on the imported articles is so preposterous that no Democrat in the House, except Mr. Cox, has seriously attempted to defend it. A protective tariff has steadily reduced prices in every branch of manufacture. The President can find no support in comparative price-lists of 1860 and 1888 for his extravagant assertion. It is one of the crudest applications of free-trade theories to American economic experience. These sentences from the message suffice to establish the President's reputation as a free trade dogmatist.

"In his message to Congress President Cleveland struck the key-note of future prosperity and sounded the death-knell of a robber protective tariff by which the manufacturer is made richer and the grand army of laboring people reduced year by year to poverty and almost starvation. . . . A system of protection which protects the few at the expense of the many is a species of class legislation which is a blot upon the fair name of American liberty. . . . I am opposed to the protection policy of our Government."—(William H. Martin, Dem., Texas, tariff debate May 8.

Dem. is the enthusiastic way in which our free-trade Democrats have received the President's message. Yet Americans are asked to believe that there are no Free Traders in the House of Representatives and no free-trade doctrines in the message!

"The tariff reform which the President recommends goes as far at least as the abolition or reduction of the duties on raw materials. Should Congress give effect to this proposal its immediate result would be an enormous stimulus to English industry. Iron, though a product of manufacture, is in one sense a raw material, and the removal of the duties on iron would stimulate the iron industry in this country. The abolition of the duty on wool, which the President mentions, would also probably lead to a great export of wool to America and a considerable rise in the price of that commodity. The first effect of the adoption of the President's policy would be a great increase in our trade with the United States."—People's Journal, Dundee, Scotland, Dec. 10.

This wide-awake Scotch journal declared that the prospect of the changes recommended by the President had "diffused fresh hope throughout business circles" in Dundee; and then it added that free wool would lead to a great export trade and that the policy of reducing the duties on raw materials would have a most beneficial effect on English manufacturing interests. These premonitions of prosperity should suffice to warn Americans that the President and his party are promoting the business funds of foreigners.

The absolute dictatorship which President Cleveland has established over the members of his party is beginning to be recognized throughout the country as one of the most remarkable features of American political history. An old politician said last night: "Cleveland cracks the whip over the members of his party as much as the old slaveholders used to ply the lash on their slaves. The worst of it for the country is that the Democratic party acknowledges and likes such bossism. In private and behind his back they sneer and snarl and grunted curs. But the minute he raises his finger they all crouch down in silence. They have no courage whatever to oppose him, and their servility is abject." J. H. Manley, of Maine, in talking upon the same topic, said that the power of Presidential patronage was

enormous. "Years ago," said he, "I remember being on the floor of the House with Mr. Blaine, in the presence of Thaddeus Stevens, when the great Republican leader was told that some member who had been up to the White House had shown improper intentions in reference to certain measures then pending. 'Old Thad's' eyes flashed fire as he remarked that it seemed possible for the warmth of Presidential patronage to melt the marrow in the strongest backbone that God ever made."

It is a condition that confronted us, not a theory. We have had protection in 1789, 1812, 1828, 1842, and from 1861 to date. We have had free trade or low tariff in 1783, 1806, 1832, 1846 and 1857. The unvarying results have been:

UNDER PROTECTION. UNDER FREE TRADE.
Great demand for Labor everywhere seeking employment.
Wages high and money cheap. Wages low and money high.
Public and private revenues large and steadily increasing. Public and private revenues small and General prosperity steadily decreasing.

ty and activity of Public and private enterprise and public bankruptcy nearly universal.
Growing national independence. Growing national dependence.

MISSCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Kansas is anxious to annex the strip of land called "No Man's Land" adjoining the State. Not, the newspapers say, "for boom purposes," but for protection. Every thief and murderer who commits a crime in western and southern Kansas makes a break for No Man's Land, where he is as safe as the manslayer of old in the city of refuge.

It was feared that there would be a row at the Anarchists' picnic at Chicago on Sunday, but the bombers concluded to let our institutions stand for a week or two longer, and to content themselves with putting down beer. "If all government was in this schooner," cried a frenzied foe of the Existing Order of Things, "I would swallow it at a gulp." And he did.

The roaring gas well back of Canonsburg, Pa., is said to have the greatest registered pressure of any in the world. The gas looks like a solid piece of blue steel for some distance after it comes out of the pipe. Solid masonry twelve feet thick surrounds the well to hold the cap on. When in drilling the gas was struck, tools and ropes weighing 5,000 pounds were thrown out as though they were feathers.

If Gen. Lew Wallace writes his "Life on Candidate Harrison" with the same care with which he wrote his famous "Ben Hur" it would be done in time to do the most good. It is said that he first wrote "Ben Hur" on a slate that he might "rub out easily;" then on soft paper with a pencil. He went over and over his pages with great care, and finally sent the book to the Harpers written on large unruled paper, in violet ink, so well done that the reader who went over it for the publishers said it was the finest manuscript ever offered to him.—Ex.

It is told that when Frederick III, of Germany, was in London last, Sir Morell Mackenzie introduced to him a celebrated American physician, who examined his throat carefully. "I suppose," said the Emperor, "an imperial throat is very much like that of other throats?" "Well," answered the American quickly, "we will try and make it so, at any rate." Frederick appreciated the answer, and smiting his mighty chest, said: "But this is all right, is it not?" The doctor looked him over gravely and replied: "Yes. As for the rest, you would make a good American." The Emperor enjoyed it all, but the German doctors were simply dumfounded at the levity of the Yankee.

The favorite exploit with the women at Long Branch this summer is to gamble. Probably they are led to this by the habit of betting at horse-races. At first the feminine curiosity to see the interiors of the famous club-houses was gratified by morning visits in parties, at a time when no play was going on. But it is now a custom of morning, noon and night to go to one of these gorgeous establishments, take a breakfast, dinner or supper in the restaurant, and then retire to a private room, into which the appurtenances of any desired game are introduced. Of course, women who do this usually belong to the fast coteries, but I have known of adventures by thoroughly reputable husbands, wives and daughters indulging in these dangerous tiger hunts. Faro is the game usually chosen. The most urbane and polished dealer in the employ of the house is always detailed for this special duty. Judging by the enormous increase of gambling at Long Branch, by the open affiliation between the professional gamblers and the village authorities, and by the constantly extending fashionableness of the vice, the end of the present season will hardly be reached before ladies will sit at the public green tables, just as they do at Monaco and Baden Baden.

Professor Gray's New Invention.

Professor Elisha Gray, of Highland Park, Ill., has obtained letters patent, dated July 31, 1888, for a combination of instruments called the telautograph, consisting of a transmitter and a receiver and designed for transmitting messages by wire between distant points by the sender in his own handwriting, thus doing away with skilled operators. The invention is based on the discovery of a new principle in controlling the electric current, whereby a pulsatory current is produced—all previous attempts to transmit handwriting having been based on the use of a variable current.

BETWEEN THE LINES.

It was such a discreet little letter.
Not formal enough to be cold,
Not fond enough to encourage,
The reader to love and be bold.
It held him at right proper distance,
No sweet words or dead give-away,
Yet somehow it filled him with gladness
And brightened the whole prosy day.
For he read her love all unspoken,
And had the assurance to write:
"My dearest, expect me at Lakewood
On the late train Saturday night."
Then he said that day in the office
He should take a week out of town,
That his sister was off in the country,
And he "really must make a run down."

O, happy the lover whose sweet heart,
Tho' prudent and shy she may be,
Lives hid 'neath the lines of her letter
Some message he only can see!

Liquor for Africa.

Am. Messenger.

Mr. Joseph Thompson, the well-known African traveler, states that the civilized people are pouring into this unhappy country incredible quantities of gin, rum and gunpowder, and affirms that the evils of rum trade are far greater than those of the slave trade ever were. Rev. James Johnson, the native pastor of the Island of Lagos, which is the key to the Yoruba country of the west coast, and has a population of 75,000, says that this country lies at the mercy of the traders of Europe, who are flooding it with drink. In South Africa the official report is that 101 natives were killed by brandy drinking in two months of 1883. It is stated that natives of the eastern seaboard are being slowly destroyed by the rum traffic of England. In 1864 Great Britain sent 662,328 gallons of spirits to Western Africa, and Germany sent 8,136,263 gallons. At the same time America sent 921,412 gallons. The natives who are in authority protest against the importation, but have no power over their people to compel them to let drink alone. In many cases the natives themselves have begged the English or Colonial Government to give them protection in vain. Ought not all Christian nations to combine in the interest of our common humanity to prevent the wholesale destruction of a race who have less power than other races to restrain their appetites?

No Cause for Alarm.

Cartoon.

Excited Father—Mary, our daughter is not at any of the neighbors', she is not in her room, she is not in the house; I fear the worst. She must have eloped. Calm Mother—No, she hasn't, my dear her new hat is on the piano.

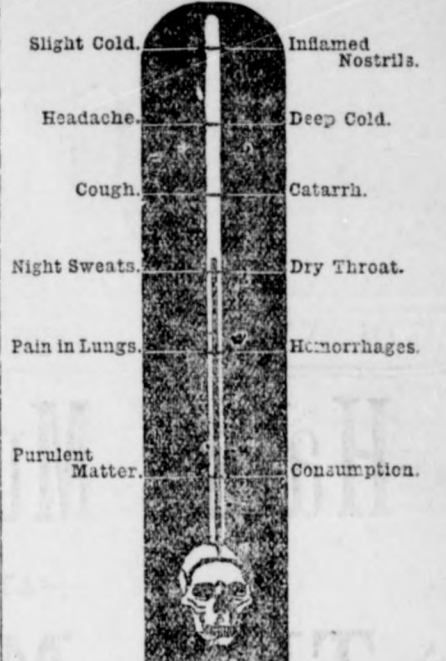
FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDER.



No horse will die of Colic, Bots or Lung Fever. Foutz's Powders are used in all the best stables. Foutz's Powders will prevent Colic, Bots, Lung Fever, and all other diseases of horses and cattle. Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent, and make the butter firm and sweet. Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost every disease to which horses and cattle are subject. Foutz's Powders will give satisfaction. Sold everywhere.

DAVID A. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

The Start and Finish!



Life's Thermometer.

MORAL: Procure at once the "Carbolic Smoke Ball" and "Debellator" and arrest the trouble at its present stage. Cures all the above conditions of Catarrh. Complete treatment (lasting four months and generally sufficient) sent to any address on receipt of \$1 (Smoke Ball, \$2; Debellator, \$1). Smoke Ball paper sent free.

FOR SALE AT

Allen's Drug Store.

ALBERT ALLEN, Proprietor.

Free test at my store, where also can be found the largest stock of

Drugs, Wall Paper, Stationery, Fancy Goods

Etc., Etc., in the country. 9m

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LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO RY. CO.



ALWAYS GIVES ITS PATRONS The Full Worth of Their Money by Taking Them Safely and Quickly Between Chicago, Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville.

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E. O. McCORMICK,

General Passenger Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

A MAN

UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY, WILL OBTAIN MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF THE



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R.R.

Its central position and close connection with Eastern lines at Chicago and continuous lines at terminal points, West, Northwest, and South, make it the true mid-link in the transcontinental chain of steel which unites the Atlantic and Pacific. Its main lines and branches include Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, LaSalle, Peoria, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muskegon, Washington, Emporia, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, West Liberty, Iowa City, Des Moines, Des Moines, Atlantic, Knoxville, Audubon, Hannan, Geneseo and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Gallatin, Trenton, Cameron, St. Joseph and Kansas City, in Missouri; Leavenworth and Atchison, in Kansas; Minneapolis and St. Paul, in Minnesota; Watertown and St. Cloud, in Dakota; and many other prosperous towns and cities. It also offers a CHOICE OF ROUTES to and from the Pacific Coast and intermediate places, making all travelers in Union Depots. Fast Trains of fine DAY COACHES, elegant DINING CARS, magnificent FIRST-CLASS PALACE SLEEPING CARS, and between Chicago, St. Joseph, Atchison and Kansas City, rapid RECLINING CHAIR CARS, seats FREE to holders of through, rat-class tickets.

THE CHICAGO, KANSAS & NEBRASKA R.R.

Extends west and southwest from Kansas City and St. Joseph to Fairbury, Nelson, Horton, Popoia, Herington, Hutchinson, Wichita, Caldwell, and all points in Southern Nebraska, Interior Kansas and beyond. Entire passenger equipment of the celebrated Pullman manufacture. Solidly built track of heavy steel rail, iron and stone bridges. All safety appliances and modern improvements. Commodious, well-built stations. Cleanliness, comfort and luxury assured.

THE FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE

Is the favorite between Chicago, Rock Island, Atchison, Kansas City, and Minneapolis and St. Paul. The tourist route to all the famous resorts, the Watertown Branch traverses the most productive lands of the great "wheat and dairy belt" of Northern Iowa, Southwest Minnesota, and East-Central Dakota. The Short Line via Seneca and Kankakee offers superior facilities to travel between Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette, and Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Minneapolis, and St. Paul. Tickets, Maps, Folders, or any desired information, apply to any Coupon Ticket Office in the United States or Canada, or address

E. ST. JOHN,
General Manager.

CHICAGO, ILL.

E. A. HOLBROOK,
Gen'l Ticket & Pass. Agent

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

A hail storm damaged Osceola, Mich., to the extent of \$20,000.

The latest novelty in Chicago criminal circles is female sand-baggers.

Another gas pipe bomb was found on the Burlington tracks in Chicago.

Frank Linneburg shot his wife and himself at Vernon, Mo. Both will die.

A recent letter estimates Gould's wealth at only \$75,000,000, instead of \$100,000,000.

August Johnson, a Dane, is isolated in a Chicago hospital, suffering from tubercular leprosy.

Royal Bacid, a well-to-do farmer living near Akron, O., was swindled out of \$1,000 in a confidence game.

White and colored miners indulged in a riot near Round Mountain, Ala., on Saturday, and a number were killed.

Seth Green, famous as a sportsman and pisciculturist, fish commissioner of New York State, died at Rochester, Sunday.

The boiler of a saw mill exploded near Shelby, Mich., Friday, killing three persons and seriously injuring two others.

It is claimed that California will produce 1,500,000 boxes of raisins this year, against 800,000 last year and 300,000 three years ago.

The Pennsylvania Iron Mills, at Lancaster, which closed down a week ago on account of tariff legislation, have partly resumed operations.

Charles Crocker, the California millionaire and Vice President of the Southern Pacific railroad company, died at Monterey, Cal., Wednesday.

The residence of George Wiggs, of Chicago, was entered by burglars one night last week, who secured plate and diamonds to the amount of \$3,000.

Three masked men attempted to rob a Union Pacific passenger train, Tuesday, but were put to flight by the trainmen after thirty or forty shots had been fired.

The Swedish-American Naturalization Club of Chicago has naturalized over 1,000 Scandinavians this year, and expects to bring in many more before election.

The wholesale agricultural implement houses of Martin & Co. and Kinzan & Co., at Peoria, Ill., were burned, last week. The total loss amounts to \$20,000. Insurance about \$125,000. Also elevator A. Loss, \$125,000.

Peter Schoenhof, son of a Chicago brewer, dived into shallow water, thinking it was deep. His spine was broken near the neck. His recovery is deemed improbable. His father offers \$2,000 for his cure.

Burglars entered the residence of George C. Allen at Chester Depot, Vt. One held a revolver at the heads of Allen and his wife, while another ransacked the house, securing \$1,500 in money and valuables.

There is trouble again in Pike county, Kentucky, between the Hatfields and McCoy's. In a recent skirmish three of the Hatfield forces were killed and two wounded; while three of the McCoy forces were wounded.

L. T. Foreman was sentenced a quarter of a century ago to six years in the penitentiary for stealing a horse in Ralls county, Missouri. He escaped before incarceration, and has just been captured at Hannibal, Mo.

The store of Wallace Kelly and boarding house of Summers & Lynch, in West Charleston, W. Va., burned Friday morning at 3 o'clock. Wallace and his mother, Rachel Wallace, who were sleeping over the store, perished in the flames. Incendiaries suspected.

Will Johnson and Alice Sylvester, two young people of Clarkson, Ky., started to drive to the minister in a neighboring town to be married. Thursday their bodies were found in a ravine. It was evident that they had driven off the embankment in the dark and so met death.

Rev. L. J. Cooper, a Methodist minister of Newark, Kendall county, Illinois, set fire to his house to destroy his wife and daughter. They escaped, and a few hours later he was found hanging dead in a neighbor's barn, having also taken Paris green. He had been insane for several weeks and twice before attempted suicide.

A dispatch from Clinton, Ia., says that the merchants of that place, under the influence of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad strikers, have been boycotting that road by refusing to ship goods over it. Officials of the road have decided to retaliate, and the boycotting merchants have been notified that unless the boycott is raised the road will stop running trains into the city.

The Supreme Court of Washington Territory has decided the law granting suffrage to women unconstitutional. The court took the ground that the word citizen in the organic act can mean nothing else than male citizen. It is the second suffrage law passed in the territory and the second time it has been declared unconstitutional. An appeal will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

The greater portion of the immense building known as the Convent of the Sacred Heart, in New York, was destroyed by fire last week. The loss will not fall short of \$400,000, with an insurance for half the amount. The building occupied land two blocks long and one block in depth. The oldest one was erected in 1844 and 1852, and contained lecture rooms, the chapel and dormitories, the parish school, a free school and music hall. All were de-

stroyed, including forty pianos and the valuable library. Thousands of dollars' worth of vestments were destroyed. Mother Duffy, the treasurer, was too much excited to give any account of the origin of the fire when seen Tuesday morning. All the inmates of the building are safe so far as known. They were cared for at Manhattan College.

The North Chicago rolling-mills, at south Chicago, shut down Wednesday for an indefinite period, throwing out of employment some fifteen hundred men. Manager Potter states that the suspension of work is but temporary; that railroads are withholding their orders on account of the present state of politics, and it became necessary to shut down for the time being. He also states that it is quite probable that the company may resume work the latter part of this month.

FOREIGN.

At a breakfast Thursday morning Emperor William gave a toast to German unity, and said that 46,000,000 Germans would rather die than to deliver a single stone of Alsace-Lorraine to France.

The Toronto and Hamilton Young Men's Liberal Club held a great meeting in favor of reciprocity last week. Wilford Laurier, leader of the Liberal party, asserted that Canada had not advanced an iota since confederation was established.

The fifty-seventh birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, was celebrated in New York Saturday night by a banquet by Austrian societies. All the Austrian ships in the harbor were decorated with flags.

Senator Cochran, of Ottawa, Ont., who has just returned from a visit to the Mormon settlement near Ft. McLeod, Northwest Territory, reports that already five hundred people have come over from Salt Lake to settle in their new Canadian Colony. Mr. Carr, the chief among them, and who is married to one of Brigham Young's fifty-two children, says the population of the colony will be thousands next year.

The judges constituting the commission to inquire into charges against Mr. Parnell and others, met in the Law Courts, Wednesday, and appointed October 16 as the day for opening the commission. Intermediate applications must be made before September 17. Notices to this effect have been served on Mr. Leedes, representing Mr. Parnell, and Mr. Saames, acting for the Times. It will be impossible for the trial of Parnell's action for libel against the Times to be opened before January, and the Times has power to further delay the trial until February 17. It looks as if the Judicial Commissioners in London had run a race with Mr. Parnell in Scotland and won.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate refused Thursday by a vote of 24 to 27, to postpone consideration of the fisheries treaty until December.

In the House, on Saturday, Mr. Bynum spoke for an hour on General Harrison's record on the Chinese question, and was answered by Mr. Owen. The debate was spirited and partisan.

During the present session of Congress there have been 11,000,000 copies of speeches of members distributed among their constituents. The dear people must be educated.

In order to break the House dead-lock, the Democrats called up the Chinese restriction bill, and the Republicans, being unwilling to put themselves in the attitude of opposing legislation on this subject, ceased filibustering and allowed the previous matter to pass.

Congressman Matson, of Indiana, has declined to accept the silver service which was presented to him, Saturday, by the employees of the Government Printing Office, on the ground that it is not proper for him to accept any reward for the performance of a duty imposed upon him as a member of Congress, and that it would set a very bad precedent.

A dispatch to the Indianapolis Journal, Saturday, says the Republicans in Congress are well pleased over the record they have made on pension legislation. They have, it is stated, stood solidly together in support of a motion to set aside two days for pension legislation, and the Democrats have been forced to vote almost solidly against the proposition or refrain from voting, leaving the House without a quorum. This latter result has been a deadlock. The Republicans, the dispatch says, intend to stand out for some time longer to force the Democrats, if possible, to show their hands more plainly than they have.

YELLOW FEVER SPREADING.

Yellow fever is spreading throughout Florida. Every attempt is being made at Jacksonville, and elsewhere, to check the epidemic, and the exodus from the affected districts includes almost everybody with funds enough to pay for transportation. Immense fires have been kept burning, coal tar being freely burned. The air is full of smoke, coal tar fumes and the combined horrible odor of assafetida, chloride of lime, sulphur, etc. The exodus has caused a scarcity of money. Provisions, also, it is feared, will run short. Vegetables are growing scarce, as there seems no way to market them. Altogether there is promise of much suffering among the poor people unless relief is afforded. The mildness of the disease alone contributes to the quietness of the situation.

POLITICAL.

Congressman Steele has been unanimously renominated.

Connecticut Republicans have nominated Hon. Morgan S. Buckley for Governor; General S. E. Merwin, of New Haven, for Lieutenant Governor, and R. J. Walsh for Secretary of State, and a full State ticket.

Mr. Blaine arrived at his home in Augusta, Tuesday evening of last week. His trip was an ovation at every stopping point and at Augusta it seemed that all the town had turned out to welcome him. He enters into the Maine campaign at once.

A New York evening paper alleges that Brice has been practically deposed from the chairmanship of the National Democratic campaign committee by President Cleveland, owing to his lack of energy in pushing the campaign on the tariff reduction lines laid down in the President's message. It is stated that the President, in an interview with Col. Brice, criticized the latter's course in very emphatic terms, and that afterward, at the President's desire, Senator Gorman was put in active charge of the campaign. The statements are denied at Democratic headquarters.

A proposition is under consideration by the Democratic campaign managers to arrange for a joint discussion of the tariff question by Speaker Carlisle and Mr. Blaine. It is proposed to challenge Mr. Blaine to meet Mr. Carlisle and dispute the question in alternate speeches in the twelve principal cities of the Union, six to be named by Mr. Blaine, and six by the Speaker. The opinions of a number of prominent Democratic Congressmen as to the advisability of such a course have been asked, and there is a very general concurrence of approval.

The Union Labor State convention of Michigan met at Detroit, last week, and a row was immediately started by the report of the committee on credentials, which recommended that no proxies of any kind be recognized. Vigorous protests were made by a number of delegates, after which the convention adjourned until 7:30 o'clock. Upon reconvening Bartley Breen, candidate for Auditor-General on the Democrat-Greenback ticket, stated that he had credentials to cast the vote of Monominee county, and as this right was contested he would withdraw. He was followed by fully half the delegates present. The anti-fusionists then nominated a full State ticket. The bolting faction assembled shortly afterwards in the Merchants' Exchange and endorsed the entire Democrat-Greenback ticket.

SENATE TARIFF BILL.

A Washington special says: There will probably be no Senate tariff bill after all. Mr. Blaine has been heard from, and he wants the issue made distinct between what he calls protection and free trade. He does not want it clouded by the necessity of defending a Republican bill. These views were not publicly avowed, but there is good reason for believing they represent Mr. Blaine's wishes. His opinion is said to have been made known to the Republican Senators by a mutual friend, and that friend is reported to be Senator Eugene Hale, of Maine, who has just returned to Washington, after a conference with Mr. Blaine in New York. Senator Hiscock, of New York, one of those who have been hard at work on the Senate bill, also had a long talk with Mr. Blaine, on Saturday, and his enthusiasm for carrying through a bill has suddenly dampened. Senators Allison, Jones, and other active tariff workers, shut up like clams when asked when their bill is to be ready, and intimate that they know nothing about it. Senator Sherman was opposed to a tariff bill from the first; Senator Cullom opposed it; Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, opposed it, and the House Republicans have been almost unanimously against it. It looks as though Messrs. Allison and Aldrich were overborne and would have to give way to the strong influence against them.

The above is denied by the Republicans of the Senate as "Democratic lies." Senator Hiscock says:

"There is not the slightest foundation for the story other than may exist in the brain of the correspondent who wrote it. You may state, as coming from me, that a tariff bill will be introduced, will be debated, and will be passed—that is, by the Senate, for, of course, I know nothing about what the House may do. From time to time these stories have been printed about there being some doubt as to whether a tariff bill would or would not be introduced, and it is quite annoying. There never has been any doubt about what would be done since the Republican caucus was held at the residence of Mr. Evarts. That decision was final. The progress of the bill has been very slow, indeed, much slower than any of those who have undertaken to formulate the bill anticipated; but I can say this, that as far as we have gone we are well pleased."

A STORM IN CANADA.

A thunder storm passed over eastern Ontario and the whole of Quebec, Thursday and Friday, and was the most terrific ever known there. Hundreds of houses and barns have been burned and blown down. Crops are in many places entirely destroyed. Horses and cattle by the hundreds have been killed and many people are lost. Reports are just beginning to come in from the surrounding country and the list of people killed

is rapidly increasing. At a small village called St. Louis de Gonzague, Captain Louis Sauc, his wife, son and daughter were sitting in their kitchen when several bolts of lightning struck the house at the same time. The building seemed to collapse and then caught fire. The flood of rain extinguished the fire and those villagers who were not panic-stricken dragged the family from the debris, but it was found that while none had even been cut by the falling house the whole family had been struck by lightning. Father, wife and son were instantly killed. The daughter can not live. A laborer, whose name is unknown, employed on the Sauc farm, was also killed by a bolt that struck the barn half an hour after the house was struck. At St. Ignace, George L. Lorimer was killed by a tree which had been struck by lightning falling upon him. In St. Hyacinthe, the son of a hotel proprietor, while closing the window of his room, was killed. A report comes from Chaudiere that two lumbermen were swept over the falls while crossing the river. Lightning struck their canoe and they were swept to death in the raging river. The hotel at Smith's mills was set on fire and it is reported the wife of the proprietor died from fright. From all over Quebec come reports of houses being set on fire and families left destitute, and in a small place called l'Original, the parish church was struck by lightning. The place was full of people at the time, who were praying for protection from the storm. A panic ensued, and many people were seriously injured by being trampled upon. To the superstitious French-Canadian Catholics the storm was frightful. The churches were fairly besieged, and priests in many places held masses at midnight and every hour thereafter during the prevalence of the storm.

POWDERLY ON IMMIGRATION.

General Master Workman Powderly, of the K. of L., appeared before the Congressional Committee on Immigration Abuses Monday. He said that the order was in a flourishing condition and numbers about 600,000 members in the United States. He said it excludes from its ranks bankers, lawyers, rum sellers, loafers and professional politicians. A professional politician, he said, was a man who was to be seen on election day with his hand stretched out for a bribe. On the subject of imported contract labor, Mr. Powderly said the system was a most reprehensible one. Those foreigners who come here under such conditions are grossly immoral, and the influence which ordinary foreigners meet in this country never reach these competitors with honest labor. They are brought here under promises of lands and great prosperity which they never realize. Describing the condition of workers in the Pennsylvania mines, Mr. Powderly said it was scarcely describable. In the coal regions the native miners have been driven out of their employment by Hungarians and other cheap foreign workmen, who live in a filthy state. They live on the cheapest kind of food so that American miners can not compete with them. Their sleeping quarters are simply disgusting. Their immorality, the witness said, was startling. He told of a conversation he had with an abandoned woman, who acted as housekeeper for eight Hungarians. These Hungarians, he said, never learn the English language and herd together until they die or return to their native country. They never become Americanized. "The universal opinion of American workmen," said Mr. Powderly, "is that men who work along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad—Hungarians and Italians, who are designated only by brass checks hung on their pantaloons—are not desirable American citizens. They bear no names, and their checks are frequently changed to cheat them out of their wages." Germans, he found, took pride in learning the English language. He thought no person should be admitted to citizenship until he is able to read and understand the declaration of independence and the constitution of the United States. Of course foreigners should not be kept out of the country until they were able to do this, but our consuls abroad should inquire and report on the character of every man who leaves foreign countries for the United States.

Negotiations Ceased.

The well-known Arlington Hotel in Washington is in reality made up of a number of once-private houses which were made over for hotel purposes. The owner, who is large in his ideas, believes that by waiting long enough anything can be bought.

There is a private house which still juts into his hotel not yet having been incorporated into it. The other day the hotel proprietor came to the conclusion that it would be a good idea for him to get that house and add it to his caravan-sary. So he wrote a letter as follows:

"I desire to add your house to my hotel. State the price and I will forward check."

The owner of the house happened to be a woman, and one wiser than the average of her sex in business affairs. She replied with this:

"I do not wish to sell, but contemplate enlarging my back yard. Please name the price of your hotel, and I will remit."

Negotiations have ceased.

A TRAGEDY OF THE SEA.

The steamer Wieland of the Hamburg-American line brought news to New York Friday of a collision off Sable Island, between the Geiser and Thingvalla, of the Thingvalla line, which occurred at 4 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 14. The Geiser sank in five minutes after the collision, and 105 persons were drowned. The Thingvalla was so disabled that she had to put into Halifax after transferring all her passengers to the Wieland.

The Geiser had eighty-six passengers aboard, seventy-two of whom were drowned or killed in the collision, and fourteen were taken first on the Thingvalla and then on the Wieland. The Geiser's crew numbered fifty. Seventeen were saved and thirty-three were drowned. Capt. Moller, of the Geiser, was among those saved. The passengers of the Thingvalla transferred to the Wieland numbered 355.

The Geiser left New York on Aug. 11, bound for Stettin. The Thingvalla was on her way to New York and was advertised to leave on Aug. 25. A very heavy sea and a dense fog were experienced during the night and early on the morning of Aug. 14; it is said an object could not be distinguished fifty feet away by reason of the fog.

Stories differ as to where the liability lies, if not wholly due to the fog and heavy sea. The Thingvalla struck the Geiser on the starboard side amidships, close on to 4 o'clock in the morning. The boats then parted, and within five minutes the Geiser sank. The crew of the Thingvalla did all they could to save the Geiser's crew and passengers, while still in doubt as to whether the Thingvalla was not dangerously disabled; but owing to the heavy sea only thirty-one were saved. No other vessel was near at the time.

The Wieland on her way to New York was one hundred miles away. At 11:30 in the morning of the 14th the Wieland was sighted. Signs of distress were made by the Thingvalla, and a transfer of the passengers began. The sea was then very heavy, but no mishaps occurred in the transfer of passengers.

The Geiser's whistle was blowing at the time. Second Officer Jorgensen jumped for the Thingvalla when they struck, and was hauled on the Thingvalla's deck by some of the latter's crew. One of the Geiser's passengers was picked up with a broken leg.

As soon as the Wieland arrived in the lower bay Captain Moller, of the Geiser, left the steamer on a revenue cutter. He went directly to the office of the agents of the company, where he was closeted a few moments with the agents. He only left word that the accident was due to the weather, and left without stating his destination. The rescued crew of the Geiser was taken to the Hotel Denmark on the arrival of the Wieland. Twenty-four of the passengers and crew of the Geiser, under charge of Second Officer Jorgensen, arrived at the Hotel Denmark. They were brawny fellows, curiously attired, and but few had either coats or stockings.

The Geiser was one of the four vessels owned by the Thingvalla line, and was considered the crack ship. Most of the passengers were Western people, who were booked by A. Mortensen & Co., the general agents of the line at Chicago.

Capt. A. Albers, of the Wieland, tells the following story: "At 10 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 14 we passed some wreckage floating in the sea, and suspected that an accident had happened somewhere near us, a litter later we sailed through a sea of oil and sighted a broken boat of the Geiser. About 11:30 we sighted a steamer to the northward, about eight miles off, and seeing she had a flag of distress up we ran down to her. It proved to be the Thingvalla, and Captain Lamb, of that vessel, came to us in a small boat and begged us to take off his passengers and those he had saved from the Geiser. He said his own vessel was so badly injured he expected her to sink at any moment. His forward compartment had been completely carried away from half way from the deck to below the water line. We sent out three of our boats and the Thingvalla lowered two of hers, and in five hours we had transferred the saved passengers and crew of the Geiser and also the four hundred and fifty passengers of the Thingvalla. The sea was very rough at the time and the work of transferring the passengers was very difficult. The immense hole in the Thingvalla's bow was then patched up as well as possible, and she started for Halifax. The collision, so far as known, was caused by the fog."

The chief officer of each vessel was on deck at the time of the collision. The third officer, Mr. Petersen, told much the same story of the occurrence. He said the fog was very dense. "Through the night rain had fallen at intervals. The first we knew of the Geiser's approach was when she appeared off the starboard, right upon us. Both vessels tried to sheer off, being head on. The Geiser was struck opposite the engine rooms amidships. The Geiser being heavily loaded was very low in the water, so that the Thingvalla carried away her own compartment. The upper part of her bow ran over the decks of the Geiser. The Geiser's deck-houses were carried away and the state rooms were smashed in and the occupants killed. We heard a bell ring in the Geiser's engine room,

but could not tell what the order was. Officer Petersen was on the deck at the time. He then heard the bell ring again, this time to back, and the steamer had just commenced to reverse when the Thingvalla struck."

TICKET NO. 8.

The National American party met at Washington Wednesday, with about one hundred delegates present. The delegates engaged in a wrangle over details, which finally resulted in the withdrawal of the Illinois, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Wisconsin and several other delegations. The New York and California delegations were nearly the only ones left in the hall. James S. Curtis, of New York, was nominated for President, and Judge James N. Greer for Vice President. The platform favors the abolition of the naturalization laws, demands that no criminals, paupers, or insane persons shall be allowed to emigrate, and that in order to become an immigrant to the United States a man must satisfy the consul at the port from which he wishes to sail that he does not come under the prohibited classes, and must pay a per capita tax to the consul before sailing. It declares in favor of prohibiting immigration of all persons not in sympathy with the government of the United States; against alien ownership of lands; in favor of free technical schools of American children, and in favor of the expenditure of the surplus for the building of fortifications and naval vessels. The bolters met afterward and denounced the convention as not worthy the confidence of the American party.

A Fascinating Horror.

London Truth. There is at the present moment an unfortunate monstrosity hidden away in a back room of the London Hospital in the Whitechapel road. They call it the elephant man, and on one occasion certain members of the medical profession thought fit to advertise this distressing case in the columns of a leading daily newspaper. No one would believe what private excitement that monstrosity has caused. Women beg and plead to be allowed to go and gaze at it. Attresses of the first rank, under the sham pretense of humanity, go and take tea with the elephant man. They are fascinated by this distasteful creature, and they take their female friends to this uncanny seance.

An English Criticism.

It is the opinion of an Englishman who has recently visited this country that all Americans are discontented. "The poor," he says, "are discontented because they cannot enjoy the good things which wealth alone can buy; the wealthy are discontented because they have enjoyed all these good things and find them flat, stale and unprofitable; while the moderately well-to-do are discontented because they have neither the social freedom enjoyed by the poor, nor the consideration paid to the rich."

A Dog's Wonderful Feat.

New York Tribune. About two weeks ago Henry Goetz gave James K. Mosser, of Hanover, a large farm dog, which was immediately shipped by rail to Williamsport, one hundred and forty miles away. Yesterday the dog walked into his former master's home in a starved and worn-out condition. It was learned that he had left Williamsport a week ago, and had walked the entire distance. How he found the way back is the wonder of the story.

BASE BALL.

Standing of the League and American Clubs up to and including Aug. 19.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.		
Club	Won	Lost
New York.....	59	31
Chicago.....	52	37
Pittsburgh.....	47	42
Philadelphia.....	47	42
Boston.....	45	44
Cincinnati.....	38	51
Washington.....	36	54
Indianapolis.....	22	59

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.		
Club	Won	Lost
St. Louis.....	61	29
Brooklyn.....	58	37
Cincinnati.....	56	35
Athletics.....	54	35
Baltimore.....	49	39
Louisville.....	45	43
Cleveland.....	32	56
Kansas City.....	29	62

NEXT GAMES AT INDIANAPOLIS, August 30, 31 and Sept. 1, with Chicago.

THE MARKETS.

INDIANAPOLIS, AUG. 21, 1898.		
GRAIN.		
Wheat, No. 2 Red.....	43	1/2
No. 3 Red.....	42	1/2
No. 2 Yellow.....	42	1/2
No. 3 Yellow.....	41	1/2
Barley.....	38	1/2
Oats.....	35	1/2
LIVE STOCK.		
Cattle—Extra choice shippers.....	5.30	4.90
Good to choice shippers.....	4.95	4.50
Extra choice butchers.....	6.00	5.25
Good to choice butchers.....	5.75	5.00
Good to choice cows.....	2.65	2.00
Heavy packing and shipping.....	6.10	5.65
Light and mixed packing.....	5.70	5.25
Pigs and heavy roughs.....	3.00	2.50
Sheep—Extra choice.....	4.10	3.60
Good to choice.....	3.40	3.00
POULTRY.		
Eggs.....	13	12
Butter, creamery.....	23	20
lancy country.....	14	12
choice country.....	19	17
SPECIALS.		
Wool—Fine medium, tub washed.....	33	35
"do unwashed, med.....	20	22
very coarse.....	17	18
Ray, choice timothy 1350 Super card.....	17	16
Brass.....	10	10
Boon clear.....	12	12
Feathers, prime.....	35	35
Good to choice.....	4.00	4.50
CHICAGO.		
Wheat (Aug.).....	54	53
Corn.....	45	44
Oats.....	35	34
LIVE STOCK.		
Cattle—Steers 3.90 to 6.00.....	3.90	6.00
Cows.....	3.50	5.50
Stockers.....	3.50	5.50
Sheep.....	3.40	4.00
Cincinnati—Wheat, 85, corn, 40, oats, 35, rye, 50, pork, 14.50, lard, 8.25, short ribs, 4.00, butter, creamery, 20.25, eggs, 12.....	85	40
New York—Flour, 4.00 to 4.50, wheat, 59, corn, 54, oats, 35, rye, 50, pork, 14.50, lard, 8.25, short ribs, 4.00, butter, creamery, 20.25, eggs, 12.....	4.00	4.50
Philadelphia—Wheat, 84, corn, 53, oats, 35, rye, 50, pork, 14.50, lard, 8.25, short ribs, 4.00, butter, creamery, 20.25, eggs, 12.....	84	53
Detroit—Wheat, 83, corn, 52, oats, 34, rye, 49, pork, 14.50, lard, 8.25, short ribs, 4.00, butter, creamery, 20.25, eggs, 12.....	83	52

STRAW HATS,

Going at 50c. on the Dollar.

Mens Working Shirts at 25 cents
Men's Jeans Pants at 50 cents
Men's Moleskin Pants at \$1 and \$1.25
Extra fine All-wool Pants at 2 and 2.50
Fine Unlaundered Shirts at 35 cents

IF YOU WANT A CAMPAIGN

Hat, Shirt, Handkerchief, Badges, &c.,
We have them at Lowest Prices.

Clothing at Manufacturers' Prices.

We guarantee you a saving of 25 cents to \$1 on every Hat bought at

The WHEN,

GREENCASTLE, INDIANA.

J. R. LOTSHAR,

Manager.

HIGH TARIFF

— OR —

Low Tariff

Cannot affect prices and Dry Goods for this season. People that have been waiting for legislation on this subject will do well to purchase now.

We are offering splendid values in new goods for fall and winter.

Yonktville Woolens

Are now ready for your inspection. They are just as good and honest as they have been known to be for forty years.

ALLEN BROTHERS

Dry Goods and Carpets.

THE BANNER.

M. J. BECKETT, Editor & Prop.

Entered at the Greencastle, Ind., Postoffice as second class matter.

GREENCASTLE, INDIANA, AUGUST 23 1888.

The National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
LEVI P. MORTON, of New York.

The State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ALVEN P. HOVEY, of Posey.
FOR LIEUT.-GOVERNOR,
IRA J. CHASE, of Hendricks.
FOR JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT,
SILAS T. COFFEY, of Clay
J. G. BERSKIRE, of Jennings,
4th District—WALTER OLUS, of Whitley.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
CHARLES F. GRIFFIN, of Lake.
FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
BRUCE CARR, of Orange.
FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
J. A. LEMCKE, of Vanderburg.
FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
L. T. MIBHNER, of Shelby.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
HARVEY M. LA FOLLETTE, of Boone.
FOR REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT,
JOHN L. GRIFFITH, of Marion.
For Congressman, 5th District,
HENRY C. DUNCAN, of Monroe.
For Joint Senator, Hendricks and Putnam,
SILAS A. HAYS, of Putnam.
For Judge 13th Judicial District,
DELANA E. WILLIAMSON, of Putnam.
For Prosecuting Attorney,
JACOB HERR, of Clay.

The County Ticket.

For Representative,
JOSEPH B. SELLERS, of Warren.
For Sheriff,
THOMAS L. MATKIN, of Washington.
For Commissioners,
JAMES H. C. NELSON, of Monroe.
ALBERT O. LOCKRIDGE, of Greencastle.
For Surveyor,
JAMES C. FORD, of Russell.
For Clerker,
DR. NOAH S. WOOD, of Floyd.

DEMOCRATS are relying on money to carry the election for Cleveland.

Piercy & Co.

Go to the BIG DRUG HOUSE For Wall Paper and Decoration

WE are not sufficiently acquainted with the gentlemen nominated by the convention Saturday, to speak fully of their qualifications, but from expressions heard, we believe it is a ticket that will grow in popularity, and that it is destined to develop such running qualities as will shake up the Court House Ring before next November. The office of County Commissioner is of special importance and the gentlemen selected for that position Messrs. Nelson and Lockridge, are peculiarly qualified to render valuable services to the county if elected. Both men of sterling integrity, their practical business experience and good sense will enable them to wipe out the abuses allowed to grow up in county affairs. With such a ticket, selected in such a manner, it does seem the good people of the county ought to be willing to unite in giving a rebuke to the ringsters who have brought about such a condition of things in our county, that no honest man, unwilling to spend fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars for the nomination in corrupting the voters of his own party, can hope to obtain a county office at the hands of Democracy. Once defeat the ring, break up their corrupt practices, and every man, rich or poor, will stand an equal chance of being chosen by his friends to positions of trust.

REPUBLICAN conventions never forget the soldiers—Sellers and Wood will prove popular candidates with the old veterans.

It is generally supposed that Harrison and Morton will be elected.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

No Mean Record.

At the close of the great Rebellion Joseph B. Sellers the Republican nominee for Representative of Putnam county, made a friendly visit to the family of a comrade who never came home, but lies far away in a grave in the south. One of the family had gathered in a good many mementoes of the war, incidents, autographs etc. Laying the book before him requested his autograph and any incident or sentiment he might choose to write. He wrote as follows:

"Joseph B. Sellers, a private in Co. I, 27 Ind. Volunteers. Wounded at Cedar Mountain, Virginia on the 9th of Aug. 1862, also lost a limb at Dallas, Georgia.

The first of all things, serve the Lord; The second, serve your country.

Yours with respect,
JOSEPH B. SELLERS.

The old book is still in existence, and the present circumstances brought this inscription to mind. Also the fact that passing years have not changed the sentiments as often as expressed. Surely such sentiments are worthy of consideration by those who have a ballot to cast at the coming election.

A FEW FRESH FIGURES.

In the United States the telephone is used 535 times, the telegraph 136 times in a minute.

In a minute the slowest sound your ear can catch has been made by 990 vibrations, while the highest tone reaches you after making 2,228,000 vibrations.

It is estimated that during the current year the population of this country will be increased by immigration to the extent of at least 750,000, and by births 500,000 more. Prior to the war the United States produced about 4,000,000 bales of cotton, while since the abolition of slavery about 7,000,000 bales of cotton have been produced in a year.

Each minute in the United States, night and day, all the year round, twenty-four barrels of beer have to go down 12,006 throats, and 4,830 bushels of grain have come to bin.

In a minute an express train goes a mile, and a street-car thirty-two rods; the fastest trotting horse 147 9-13 rods, and an average pedestrian of the genus homo has got over sixteen rods.

Or tobacco, 925 pounds is raised, and a part of it has been used in making 6,673 cigars, and some more of it has gone up in the smoke of 2,292 cigarettes, in the United States in one minute.

In the present century there were once about 100 professional florists in the United States, and their combined greenhouses covered 20,000 square feet of glass. There are now over 10,000 florists, occupying 20,000,000 feet of glass, or about 1,000 acres of greenhouses.

It is estimated that were the 60,000,000 people of the United States to have one pie a week for a year, there would be 3,120,000,000 pies eaten; and these at the low estimate of four cents each would aggregate the enormous amount of \$124,800,000 spent for pies each year.

CALIFORNIA is proud of her record for 1887. Three hundred miles of new railroad were laid. The assessed value of property increased \$182,000,000; the wine and brandy product was large, 50,000,000 pounds of canned goods and 25,000,000 of green fruits were shipped, and there never was such a year for tourists.

As the result of careful investigation it is estimated that there are annually taken from the soil of the United States by farming operations 4,000,000 tons of nitrogen, worth at \$300 per ton \$1,200,000,000; 3,000,000 tons of potash, worth \$300,000,000; 2,000,000 tons of phosphoric acid, worth \$240,000,000; or a total value, for these three elements, of \$1,740,000,000.

COMPARED with the countries of Europe, the United States expends a very modest sum on agriculture. The total agricultural appropriations asked of Congress for the coming year amount to a little over \$1,750,000. France, with a less rural population, expends annually \$8,000,000; Italy and Germany, each \$5,000,000; and Russia, with less land in cultivation, \$14,000,000.

THE COUNTY.

BAINBRIDGE.

Mrs. Oscar Jones is still sick.
Mr. Thomas Fyffe is still very sick.
We had nice rains Monday and Tuesday.

Orphus Dicks is clerking for Horace Pherson.

Mrs. James Gordon is thought to be some better at this writing.

Miss Kate Keough will teach at the Point school house.

Miss Mary Kearney will teach at the Mile Toll Gate this winter.

Rev. Joseph Cullen will preach at the Methodist Church next Sabbath.

Born—Aug. 16, 1888, to George and Josie Hall Ritter, a son.

Rev. Ira Chase preached two good sermons Sunday to full houses.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Hibbett attended the New Ross Fair last week.

Miss Kate Stone will teach at the Allen Darnall school house this winter.

John McCoy, of St. Louis, spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Lydia Hiland.

Miss Mary Sherrey of Brazil, who has been visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Ader, returned home Monday.

Miss Luella Ellis has returned from Fillmore where she has been visiting.

Mrs. Mary Hansell returned Tuesday from Illinois and Kansas, where she has been visiting her children.

The grist mill had to stop running part of the week on account of broken machinery. J. A. Lowe went to Indianapolis on Tuesday for the necessary repairs.

Mrs. Nancy Howard fell while passing through a door Monday evening and dislocated her hip and hurt her arm severely.

Rev. Brazelton will preach at the Christian Church the 3rd Sunday in September.

Mr. Ebenezer Scotton of Hancock county, visited from Saturday till Tuesday, with his daughter Mrs. Elizabeth Pherson and family. Mr. Scotton is an old settler. He came to Indiana in 1842, coming from Harrison county, Ohio. He voted for Harrison in 1836 and 1840, and expects to vote for "Little Ben" in 1888.

Mrs. Belle Gillispey, wife of John Laman, died Aug. 13, 1888, of heart disease.

Mrs. Laman had been quite sick of intermittent fever, but was nearly well when the heart trouble, which was organic, caused her death. The remains were taken to Owen county for burial.

Mrs. Laman's little daughter, about 3 months old, was buried on Sunday, Aug. 12, 1888. She leaves a husband and one child.

RUSSELLVILLE.

C. V. Hadekin is happy—it's a girl.

Mrs. Leman is quite ill at Dr. Stallard's.

Puet Ross has bought out his partner, Mr. Moorlaid.

The one-legged soldier will get a large vote in this township.

Washington Wilson is building a house on his farm.

Two deaths here last week. Pery Taylor's child and Wm. Skelton.

The corn crop promises to be the largest we have had for ten years.

Dr. John Wasson, of California, is visiting his brother, McL. Wasson.

There will be one company of the Hovey regiment (ex-soldiers) organized in this township.

Over fifty cars of Harrison visitors passed over the I. D. & W. railroad last Friday. All from Illinois.

General Hovey is the choice of all our Republican citizens. Democrats do not like him any better than they did in the sixties.

Col. Matson yet knows how to surrender, as his record shows in Congress, toward the soldier, but he will not find soldiers ready to surrender to him unless he shows more grit in Congress.

HAMRICK.

H. D. Hatcheson is building an addition to his house.

L. L. Stoner has a new tin roof on his barn.

Frederick Stoner had a web taken off his face of considerable size.

Wheat threshing is over in this part of the county with a very poor yield and quality.

Mr. Andy Lybier, of Missouri, is visiting Putnam county friends. He says Mo. will make great gains for the Republicans this year.

There will be speaking at the Club meeting, next Saturday evening, which will be of interest to Democrats as well as Republicans. At the next meeting the question of a pole raising will be discussed. All the members are requested to be present.

RACCOON.

Work began at the stone-quarry last week.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Burnett, Aug. 8, a girl.

Our teachers attended the county institute last week.

The Democrats are preparing a big wagon to attend the rally at Roachdale next Saturday.

Wash. Miles exhibited a stalk of corn Saturday measuring fifteen feet, and thinks it will be hard to beat.

MAPLE GROVE.

Our Republicans attended the convention in force Saturday.

There will be a festival at Mt. Pleasant church Saturday night.

Our young Republicans have joined the Lincoln League at Brick Chapel.

Farmers are breaking ground for wheat and a large acreage will be put in.

FILLMORE.

Last Saturday morning R. M. and J. W. Ragan were driving to Greencastle in a buggy, the horse scared at a log lying at the junction of the Fillmore and gravel roads, and ran off, leaving the men and buggy, except the fore wheels, scattered around on the gravel road. Aside from a few scratches and bruises the men escaped injury. The horse ran about a mile and was caught by Miss Carrie Ainsold.

Justice Fortune had a case tried on Tuesday, Dock Jackson being up for provoke. Jury disagreed after being out eight hours.

WOMAN'S ADAPTABILITY.

How a Number of New York Girls Make Comfortable Living.

The woman barber is not unknown in New York, and has conspicuously failed, as she deserves to, but, says the New York Tribune, the woman hair-dresser of the other woman's hair is not so much talked of and yet does a successful business. There are several women in this town who make a good living by washing, shampooing, cleaning, oiling, combing and caring for the heads and hair of their fellow women.

Women who know the discomfort of having to wash their own hair, unassisted, appreciate the services of a skilful hair-dresser of this kind, and those who can afford it and yet can not keep a ladies' maid do not grudge paying well for it. Especially is her practise hand in demand in rearranging the sometimes inextricably tangled locks of women who are recovering from long illness, when the whole scalp is sore from tossing to and fro on the pillow, and the nerves are too unstrung to bear the awkwardness of well-meaning but unskilful attendants or friends. Then it is that the professional hair-dresser is welcomed and her gentle stroking and deft fingers are more soothing than irritating to the patient.

Then there is another large class of young women whose parents prefer to keep them at home, rather than have them accept any regular salaried position outside, and yet are not unwilling that they should earn enough money to clothe themselves. These are the people who take in sewing, of various kinds at such cut-rates as to make the life of the regular sewing girl one long fight for bare life. But in turn they have given rise to another trade for women—that of teacher of the different kinds of work the big shops give out. For instance, teachers of the art of necktie making go from house to house instructing young girls how to make this ornamental male attire in such styles as the factories that give out the work require. After the art is learned it is poor pay enough, but the teaching of it commands a fair price.

All these instances, of course, are only indications of how woman's wit and adaptability is proving of practical benefit to her. Few of these pursuits enumerated admit of much crowding. Not many could make a living in any one of them. Yet they are pointers, showing that so long as the field is open to all, woman is inventing and will continue to invent new methods, peculiarly her own and suited to her capabilities, of reaping and sowing therein.

SOMEWHAT SCIENTIFIC.

A NOTED scientist asserts that a cubic inch of air in an ordinary room contains 30,318,000 particles of dust.

Iron ores are oxides of sulphides from which wrought iron, cast iron and steel are obtained by getting rid of the oxygen or sulphur.

It is estimated that 100 tons can now be carried thirteen miles an hour by steamship at a mile cost, including fuel, insurance, etc., of one-eighth of a penny.

Cast iron will expand and contract between the extreme ranges of temperature in this country with a force equal to four and a half tons per square inch of surface exposed.

STEEL wire from which watch springs are made was formerly heated to the proper temperature and immediately plunged into oil. A process now employed is to immerse the steel in the oil bath first, and then bring it to the desired degree of heat by means of an electric current.

It is found that in transmitting light through glass, colored glass acts like a screen and sifts out, or absorbs and reflects all the rays, except those that will pass through it; those that do pass are simply such as correspond to the color of the glass; the true color of a body that transmits colored light is the complement of the light which transmits it.

WAX is a substance secreted by the bees, and is analogous to the fat of higher animals. To produce a single pound of wax, bees must consume from fifteen to twenty pounds of honey. This expensive substance is used by the thrifty little insects with the greatest economy. The thickness of the cell walls in a new comb is said to be only 1-180th of an inch.

A COMPARATIVE test of the tensile strength and probable elastic limit of 130 specimens of accepted gun steel and an alloy of ninety parts copper and ten aluminum, forming an aluminum bronze, was recently made by our Government. The result was as follows: Tensile strength of aluminum bronze, 111,400 pounds per square inch; of gun steel, 95,150 pounds. Probable elastic limit of the bronze, 51,600 pounds; of the steel, 51,611 pounds.

Saw-Dust for Bread. In China there are over four hundred species of plants used for food, and in the world probably ten times that number. Saw-dust in Sweden is used in bread and found digestible.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP ADVERTISING RATES—Advertisements under the heads, "Lost," "Found," "Wanted," "For Sale," "For Rent," "Miscellaneous," etc., will be inserted at one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement taken for less than ten cents. Cash must accompany order. If you desire to buy or sell a house, lot, farm, stock—anything, it will pay you to use these columns. Someone has for sale or wants to buy, the very thing you want to buy or sell. Try it and be convinced.

BANNER OFFICE—For all kinds of Job Printing. Samples and estimates furnished on application. Mail orders solicited. tf

DRAG SAW—Almost new. Will be sold very cheap. A. L. LOCKRIDGE. 2t

FOR SALE—One good milk cow, on South Jackson street. W. S. Hall. 2t

FOR RENT—A nice, nine room dwelling; call Central National Bank. 4t

50 CENTS for the BANNER till January 1889. Now is the time to subscribe. 1t

OLD PAPERS—5 cents a dozen, 30 cents a hundred at the BANNER Office.

WANTED—Agents for an article; sells in all families. Big profits; call at once, Burk's boarding house.

PLUMS FOR SALE.

Wild Goose and Robinson plums 25 cents per gallon, or 5 gallons for one \$1. Blue Damson, 30 cents per gallon, also cooking apples 20 cents per peck, or 60 cents per bushel delivered any place in the city. J. B. JOHNSON, Greencastle, Ind. 30-6

WE OFFER

you rare bargains in Spring and Summer styles of

Boots and Shoes

Every pair in the house fresh and new. 14 different styles of Ladies' and Misses' Walking Shoes shoes and Oxford. Slippers in every variety. Men's fine shoes in every style.

Prices Lower Than Ever!

Come and see for yourselves.

New York Shoe Store.

West Side, Next to Al en Bros.



Niagara Falls, Chataqua and Toronto Excursion.

On August 28th the old reliable Bee Line—I. & St. L. Ry.—will run one of their famous low rate Lake Chataqua Niagara Falls and Toronto excursions which have done so much to make their route popular with our people for years past. No other line in the country gives such careful attention to excursion business, or is as well equipped to satisfactorily conduct it as the Bee Line, and the large numbers who always turn out and go with their excursions each succeeding year shows the popularity of the line over all other routes. Their regular Excursion Agent will accompany the special excursion train through to the Falls, looking after every detail an making the most favorable arrangements for entertaining the party whilst there, presenting the different points of interest in the most attractive manner.

Niagara Falls is a National attraction one never tires of seeing, and the opportunity of crossing Lake Ontario by steamer from Lewiston, visiting Toronto, at the slight additional expense, should be improved. We trust everybody who possibly can do so will make their arrangements to join with the Bee Line excursion August 28th. For rates of fare, time of trains and full particulars call on agents of the Bee Line.

F. P. HUESTIS Agent.

Harvest Excursions to the West Via the Bee Line.

The Bee Line will inaugurate, during the months of August, September and October, a series of cheap Harvest Excursions to principal points in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas, Arizona, Nebraska, Colorado, Minnesota, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico and Indian Territory, at one lowest limited rate for the round trip. Tickets good returning 30 days.

As the Bee Line is the direct route to all points in the West and South-west, your best interest will be served by calling upon agents of the I. & St. L. Ry., for tickets and full information regarding these excursions.

F. P. HUESTIS Agent.

The best on earth, can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. Sold by Albert Allen.

The Vandallia Line have on sale round trip tickets to Cincinnati at the rate of \$6.50, which includes admission to exposition. These tickets are good to return within 5 days from date of sale and will be sold every day till October 27.

J. S. DOWLING, Agent.

B. F. HAYS & CO.
Merchant Tailors,
 Gents' Furnishings.
 Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, Etc., Etc.
 LAUNDRY AGENTS.
 Collars and Cuffs sent every Wednesday and returned on Saturday.
 South Side Public Square.

Wall Paper,
WINDOW SHADES,
 AND
PAINTS!

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES, AT
ALLEN'S DRUG STORE.
 We have the largest and most complete stock of Wall Paper and Decorations ever brought to this market. Prices are very much reduced this season.
ALSO A FRESH SUPPLY OF LANDRETHS' CELEBRATED GARDEN SEEDS, 5 CENTS A PAPER.

Walter Allen's new drug store on College Avenue will soon be ready for occupancy.

Mr. Watson, of Belleville, will preach at Mt. Meridian, the second Sunday of September, morning and evening.

The ladies of Mt. Pleasant Sunday School will give a festival at their church next Saturday night. All are invited.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Anna Irene Martin to Elmer E. Whitted, Tuesday evening, August 28, 1888, at 8 o'clock.

Bennett, son of Albert Allen fell through the hatchway at the drug store about noon to-day and was seriously, perhaps, fatally injured.

Owing to the circus not more than fifty or sixty members were at the Matson club meeting last Monday night. Several expressing it as their wish to see the sights, made and carried the motion that all business be postponed until next Monday night. Secretary Myers will address them.

Harrison Veteran Regiment.

The old soldiers of Putnam county, organized a Harrison Regiment at the Mayor's office last Saturday. The attendance was large from the entire county. Reports from recruiting officers showed great success in the organization.

The following officers were elected, L. P. Chapin, President; J. F. Fee, Secretary; C. O. Wagoner, Colonel; T. A. Owens, Lieutenant Colonel; J. B. Sellers, Regimental Major; J. W. Brown, Alex. Beckenridge and J. W. Ragan, Battalion Majors; Geo. W. Kimball, Adjutant, M. A. Gelwick, Quartermaster; and E. G. Ferris, Surgeon. Adjourned to meet here Saturday, September 1.

Attention.

The Ben Harrison and Hovey veteran association of Putnam county, Ind., will give a dinner to all soldiers of the county in Greencastle, Saturday, September 1, 1888.

Hon. H. C. Duncan, of Bloomington, Ind., will deliver an address to the organization. All are invited to be present.

The soldiers are requested to organize by townships. Parade will form immediately after dinner.

J. F. FEE, L. P. CHAPIN,
 Secretary, President.

Fresh Vegetables,
Mackerel,
White Fish,
Croquet Sets,
 Just received at
L. WEIK & CO.

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Al. Hirt is in New York.

Mrs. Clay Lewis is at home.

Nelson Sharp has removed to Canada. Gilbert Brown's child is dangerously ill.

J. W. Cole went to St. Louis Saturday.

Dr. J. C. Ridpath has been lecturing in Ohio.

Marshall W. E. Starr is absent from the city.

Mrs. Lonz. Wood returned to Clinton yesterday.

Bob Whitehead has skipped for parts unknown.

Mrs. Jenny Tunnel has returned from Boston.

Miss Cora Balch, of Joppa, is at J. M. Hurley's.

Joseph Williams and wife spent Sunday at Ladoga.

Miss Katie Weik is visiting her aunt in Evansville.

Geo. Carter has gone to Muncie on a prospecting tour.

Lieut. W. T. May was at Maxinkukee last week.

Mrs. M. J. Becket is visiting relatives at St. Joseph, Mich.

Captain Fee's family is visiting relatives at Bloomington.

Ed. Black got home on Tuesday from a trip through Kansas.

Mrs. Al. Philips, of Wichita, Kansas, is visiting her parents.

D. E. Williamson's son-in-law, Mr. Sercomb, is in the city.

The city is greatly improved by the cleaning of its gutters.

Miss Mollie White is at Mrs. Ed Thayer's at Greenfield.

Mrs. H. S. Renick is visiting her parents in Louisville, Ky.

Miss Ida Anderson is expected home from New York this week.

Mrs. J. S. Dowling is at home after a short stay at Maxinkukee.

C. W. Mann goes to Gambier, O., as professor of mathematics.

John Bower and wife have returned from a visit at Bloomfield.

Mrs. A. L. Lockridge arrived home from Colorado on Saturday.

Len Day has received the contract to build the college brick walks.

Ed. Carter has returned to St. Louis after a short visit at Will Cole's.

Mr. John Doty presented us with a ten pound cabbage last Saturday.

T. G. Duvall, of the Theological School, goes to Boston this year.

E. Martin is at home after a short visit at his old home in Kentucky.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Ryan, of Delphi, have been visiting M. M. Bacheider.

John Hillis has secured a permanent position in the American Express Company.

Mrs. H. B. Ragan and son are spending a few weeks with her parents at Brazil.

Miss Alice Renick is at home. She had been in Wellington, Kansas this summer.

Miss Kate Hammond will attend the Boston conservatory of music in September.

Mrs. H. L. Sherwood, of Shelburn, is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. John Burk.

County Treasurer Tucker has been attending a Baptist Association north of Russellville.

W. J. Bowen spent Sunday with his family, and returned to Muncie again on Monday.

A. S. Curtiss, who is working at St. Louis with Mr. Patterson, has been at home this week.

Mrs. J. D. Bence has returned from a visit to her daughter Mrs. Henry Stevenson at Indianapolis.

Geo. Ricketts, of St. Louis, and his brother Otto, of Springfield, Ill., have been visiting relatives.

The concert to be given at Coatesville last Saturday night by Greencastle talent was postponed.

Rev. A. H. Reat Tuscola Ill. is spending a few days with his brother-in-law, Philip Ammerman.

L. P. Harris expects to go East next Monday. He will spend a week or two in Vermont and then go to Lynn, Mass.

Mrs. Patten, of Remington, Indiana, and Mrs. Bennett, of Wichita, Kansas, returned to their homes last Saturday after a visit with their sister, Mrs. Jerome Allen.

Miss Jessie Cowgill attended the Kappa Kappa Gamma Convention at Minneapolis this week as delegate from the DePauw chapter.

Dr. W. R. Halstead will hold the last quarterly meeting at Locust Street M. E. Church next Sunday. Love feast at 9 a. m. Preaching morning and night. Sacramental service at 3:12 p. m.

Dr. G. W. Bainum has gone north for a short vacation. President Martin will supply his pulpit next Sunday morning and Rev. Preston in the evening.

The order on nights of public speeches should be attended to. Boys from eight to twelve years old, spend their time and lungs in making such a racket that the speakers cannot be heard twenty feet away. On the night following East's speech, the Matson club condemned the disorder, and expressed their belief that Democrat boys had more principle than to act that way. Last Saturday night it was no better. Evidently the noise comes from both parties.

A SICK DAY.

Lying faint and weary—
 With a throbbing brain—
 There's a voice so cheery,
 Soothing all my pain,
 In a room adjacent—
 'Tis my precious wife;
 Loving, tender, patient,
 Jewel of my life.

Whistling as she stitches;
 Singing as she sews;
 Like a dream of witches
 How the music grows;
 And the heart strings tingle
 As it moves along
 In the merry jingle
 Of some childhood's song.

Now some deeper feeling,
 Or some subtle whim,
 Better finds revealing
 In an "old-time" hymn;
 And the sprightly measure
 Finds a minor tone
 To express her pleasure—
 Pure and all her own.

Then—like woodland breezes
 In the month of June—
 Comes a strain that pleases
 And a sweet, glad tune—
 Fragrant with completeness
 Bearing on its wings,
 To my soul, such sweetness,
 As she sews and sings:

"In Thy Care and Keeping,"
 And I pray that still—
 Walking, Lord, or sleeping—
 We may do Thy will;
 Walk in glad communion
 Till this life is o'er.
 Have eternal union
 In Thee, evermore.

L. A. Morrison, in N. Y. Graphic.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

PARKER says that in America every one gets a mouthful of education and no one gets a full meal.

SOME men are always looking back to the time of their conversion instead of forward to their duty.

THERE is often room for much courage of speech—courage not so much to maintain opinions as to confess ignorance.

FORTITUDE is the guard and support of the other virtues; without courage a man will scarcely keep steady to his duty, and fill up the character of a truly worthy man.

THE love that is not based on or the outgrowth of friendship is apt to have a mighty uncertain time of it. Look around among your friends, and who so happy as those who are friends as well as lovers.

A CERTAIN amount of opposition is a great help to a man. Kites rise against the wind and not with the wind. Even a head wind is better than none. No man ever worked his passage anywhere in a dead calm. Let no man war with himself, because of opposition; opposition is what he wants and must have to be good for any thing.

THE friendship that results from living in the same house or block, which necessarily entails more or less community of interests, such as discussing bills-of-fare, past or future, the latest sweet thing in bonnets, or how we shall remodel last season's gown, is merely the result of circumstances, and not friendship at all. "Confidence in the sincerity of your friend, and a conviction that he is greater than he seems," says a writer, "is the true test of friendship."

The Good Old Times.

A gentleman who resides in Bath, Me., recently gave the item of a trip to Florida, Ill., which he and his wife took thirty-five years ago. The same trip can now be taken in two days from Portland at an expense of about thirty-five dollars.

Bath to Portland (stage)..... \$5.00
 Portland to Boston (boat)..... 7.50
 Boston to Pittsburgh, via Stonington
 railroad and steamboats and canal..... 64.00
 Pittsburgh to St. Louis..... 50.00
 St. Louis to Peoria..... 15.00

Total..... \$141.50
 The time occupied was 14½ days and the distance traveled was 2,400 miles, an average of about seven miles an hour.

AN ORDINANCE to provide for the numbering and registering of all hacks, omnibuses, drays, carts and any other vehicles, and to license and regulate the same.

Section I. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of Greencastle, in the county of Putnam and State of Indiana, That it shall be unlawful for any person to use any hack, omnibus, dray, cart, or any other vehicle for the transportation of passengers, baggage, freight or other articles to or from any points within the said city of Greencastle, for hire or pay, without first having the same numbered and registered, and obtaining a license therefor from the Clerk of said city according to the requirements of section two of this ordinance.

Section II. Any person using any hack, omnibus, dray, cart, or other vehicle for the transportation of passengers, baggage, freight or other articles to or from any point in said city of Greencastle for hire or pay, shall report the same to the Clerk of said city, who shall number and register the same to be kept for that purpose, and in such name and by such number said Clerk shall issue a license to such person upon the payment to said Clerk of five cents therefor, and upon the presentation to said Clerk of the receipt of the City Treasurer for the payment of such license fee as follows, to-wit:

For license running one year, for one-horse hacks, omnibuses, drays, carts, or two-horse hacks, omnibuses, drays, and other vehicles for passengers, freight or baggage, five dollars.

For license for same running six months, three dollars.

For license running one year for one-horse hacks, omnibuses, drays, carts, or two-horse hacks, omnibuses, drays, and other vehicles for passengers, freight or baggage, three dollars.

Section III. It shall be the duty of the person using such licensed vehicle to attach to his person and on his said vehicle in some conspicuous place, the registered number of such vehicle.

Section IV. It is hereby declared unlawful for the owner or agent of such owner of any hack, omnibus, dray, or other vehicle for the conveyance and transportation of passengers, freight or baggage to or from any points in said city of Greencastle, for hire or pay to charge, take or receive for any continuous passage to or from any point in said city and sum greater than ten cents from 6 o'clock a. m. to 7 o'clock p. m., and the sum of twenty-five cents from 7 o'clock p. m. to 6 o'clock a. m. And any passenger shall be permitted to carry or have ordinary hand baggage or parcels free of charge, and for trunk with parcels not exceeding in weight 150 pounds, twenty-five cents, and twenty-five cents for every additional 100 pounds or fraction thereof.

Section V. It is further ordained that any person violating any of the provisions of sections one, three or four of this ordinance, shall upon conviction thereof be fined in any sum not less than three dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, together with costs of suit.

Section VI. This ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and publication according to law. Ordained and established this 14th day of August, A. D. 1888.

ELISHA COWGILL, Mayor.

Attest—HENRY C. LEWIS, City Clerk.

PLUMBING.

I am prepared to do
 plumbing for the citizens
 of Greencastle. Will
 put in or repair all sorts
 of pipes, water or gas, and
 will furnish fixtures.
 21st FRED WEIK.

FOR SALE CHEAP!
 Slates, School Stationery, Wall
 Paper, Paints, Oils,
 Fruit Jars, Lamps, Etc.
JONES' DRUG STORE.

WE ARE THE LEADERS
 AND CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.
 * HEADQUARTERS FOR DESIRABLE *
DRY GOODS
 FINE DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, FANCY GOODS
 AND NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS.
LOWEST-PRICED HOUSE
 IN THE COUNTY.
GIVE US A CALL.
THE DAN LANGDON CO.

No. 6 South Side Public Square, Greencastle, Indiana.

Having Again Become the Proprietor of
JONES' ART-GALLERY,
 I am now prepared to guarantee satisfaction to all who want
FIRST-CLASS PICTURES
 At prices to suit the times, and all who call upon me will receive
 considerate and prompt attention. I shall labor to render it unnecessary for you to go elsewhere, either on account of the quality
 of the work or prices.
 R. T. JONES. 19y1

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the under signed has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Putnam county, State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of John H. S. Monnet, late of Putnam county, Indiana, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1888.
 THOS. T. MOORE, LUTISHA MONNET.
 333 — Attorney. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday, September 15, 1888, at the late residence of John H. S. Monnet, deceased, in Floyd township, Putnam county, Indiana, three miles north-west of Coatesville, Indiana, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m., of said day, I will as administrator of said estate offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, all the personal property of said estate not taken by the widow—consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, milk cows, farming utensils, wheat, growing crops and sundry other articles. Terms of sale: A credit of twelve months will be given on all sales of more than five dollars, the purchaser giving his note therefor, waiving lien and with approved security. Five dollars and under cash in hand.

333 LUTISHA MONNET, Administrator.

NOTICE OF PRECEPT OF IMPROVEMENT OF SIDEWALK.

By a Precept duly issued by the clerk, of the city of Greencastle, Indiana, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1888, which precept was issued by order of Common Council of said city, made at a regular meeting thereof on July 24th, 1888. It appears, that by an estimate duly made by the Civil Engineer, of said city, for work done by Joseph C. Baker, under contract with said city of Greencastle, for the improvement of side walks on Seminary Streets, from College Avenue to Wood street in said city, which estimate was made on the 15th day of December, 1888, and on said day approved by the Common Council, of said city and from which estimate, it appears, that the sum of \$59.34, is due said Joseph C. Baker, from said city of Greencastle, being the amount assessed against Part of Lot No. sixty-seven, (67), in the Eastern Enlargement to the town (now city) of Greencastle, in Putnam county, in the State of Indiana, described as follows to-wit: Beginning at a point on the south line of Seminary Street, in said city, one hundred and eighty-eight (188) feet East of the North West corner of said lot, thence east with said line one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet, thence south one hundred and forty-eight (148) feet, thence west two hundred and twenty-two (222) feet thence north to the place of beginning, owned by said Joseph C. Baker, also showing, that the amount now due, including interest, is \$59.34, and that said work was done according to contract. By which precept, I am commanded to make said sum of \$59.34, from said Joseph C. Baker, and in default of the payment thereof, within twenty days after demand, that I shall within ten days after the expiration of twenty days, levy said precept upon the above described premises, and sell the same or a sufficient part thereof to satisfy said assessment and costs of said work and of all proceedings thereon.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that if such assessment, viz: the sum of \$59.34, be not paid, together with all costs thereon within twenty days after publication of this notice, I will proceed to make the same by levy and sale of real estate above described, wherein the same is assessed.

J. A. JACKSON, City Treasurer.
 Greencastle, Indiana, August 15th, 1888.

Apple Vinegar.

One gallon, 25c. 5 gallons, \$1.
 Call on J. B. JOHNSON,
 31y Greencastle, Ind.

CARPETS,
CARPETS.
 LATE ANNALS,
 NEW DESIGNS,
 BEST GOODS,
For the Money

Ever offered in this County.

At the Buckeye Store,

W. N. WOOD, Proprietor.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
 When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
 When she became a Woman, she clung to Castoria,
 When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CAUTION!

Beware of Fraud, as my name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all my advertised shoes before leaving the factory, which protect the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. If a dealer offers W. L. Douglas shoes at a reduced price, or says he has them without my name and price stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.



W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.00 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN

The only line call \$3 Seamless Shoe in the world made without ticks or nails. As they are made as those costing \$5 or \$6 and having no ticks or nails to wear the socks or hurt the feet, making them as comfortable and well-fitting as a hand sewed shoe. Buy the best. No genuine unless stamped on bottom "W. L. Douglas \$3 Shoe".

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE, the original and only hand sewed welt \$3 shoe, which equals custom-made shoes costing from \$6 to \$8.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$2.50 SHOE is unequaled for heavy wear. All the above goods are made in Congress Street, Lowell, Mass. and if not sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

For sale by P. R. CHRISTIE & CO.

H. S. RENICK & CO.,
 —FOR—
Rubber Hose & Reels,
 Gasoline and Oil Stoves, Refrigerators,
 —AND—
FARM & GARDEN TOOLS
 The oldest Hardware House in Putnam county.
 East Side Square, Greencastle

Greencastle Banner

MILLARD J. BECKETT, PUBLISHER.
GREENCASTLE, INDIANA
TERMS FOR THE BANNER
One year, \$1.50
Six months, .75
One month, .15
Advertising Rates.
Locals, 10 cents a line first insertion; 5 cents a line for each additional insertion.
Locals among news items, 20 cents a line each insertion.
Locals in black-face type, 20 a line first insertion; 10 each additional insertion.
Locals in capitals, 15 cents a line first insertion; 7 1/2 each additional.
Marriage notices, 10 cents a line.

Our exchanges are still puzzled over the number of boy preachers, and evangelists, and converted drunks. The latter class is said not to be as popular as it was, but boy preachers are on the increase. One paper bluntly says: "The business pays. We have known several dead ducks in business, not to mention a few consummate rascals, who have done well at it. Most of the 'boys' are from 30 to 60 years old. They were boys once, to be sure." This is a rough way of putting it. But while there are some noble exceptions, it is probably about the truth in general terms. What we need is business honesty and common honesty and less gabble about our sins in Adam, and the consequences a thousand years from now. We are suffering for a deluge of every-day religion over the counter and in the counting room.

It is a curious illustration of monarchical institutions that the German condemnation of Dr. Mackenzie is based largely on the fact that he held free intercourse with the press. It is considered as highly odious and indiscreet, as well as demeaning to his dignity. Whatever takes place, and whatever opinions are held about the Court circles, may be guessed at by the press, but no one of rank must speak to a reporter, even to correct an erroneous rumor. It is even said that "the press considered that Sir Morell Mackenzie showed weakness and condescension in communicating with its representatives." Bah! All this belongs to the cowardly old tumble-down system of mediaevalism, that was safe only in the dark. The press condescends when it gives space to the rickety concerns of kings and queens.

We owe the Boston Transcript the interesting report of an experiment made by a Paris philanthropist to determine how large a proportion of beggars are really desirous of working, if they can get work, and how many are professional mendicants. This gentleman first secured good openings for a large number of laborers. Then he assembled as many as 737 of the "unemployed" and offered them work at remunerative prices. About one-half went to work for a day, or half a day, and then clamored for pay and quit. At the end of three days, exactly, eighteen men proved by their attention to business that they were genuine. The experiment should systematically be tried in this country. It is probable that of our tramps, anarchists, street orators, professional rascals, and other disaffected and troublesome sorts, the proportion would remain 18 to 736 of honest laborers. Will Mayor Roche see of what stuff the Chicago anarchists are made?

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

New Albany claims 28,689.
Greenfield votes for water works.
There is scarlet fever at Huntington.
Flower thieves infest Michigan City.
Burglars are burglarizing Shelbyville.
A savings bank is talked of for Anderson.
The towns of the State are full of tramps.
Terre Haute faro banks are running wide open.
Idaville young ladies have organized a brass band.
The Crawfordsville Y. M. C. A. has 237 members.
Wabash is assured that it will have gas for winter use.
Bartholomew county has a big apple crop this year.
The Pendleton window glass company has been incorporated.
The Texas fever has broken out among the cattle west of Brazil.
Warren Jones fell through a hatchway at Wabash, and was fatally injured.
Farmers around Portland are succumbing in largenumbers to organ swindlers.
Crawfordsville working girls are accused of "rushing the growler" too frequently.
Cutler citizens elevated their saloon with powder, Sunday night, totally destroying the building.
The child of William Alford, who lives near Connersville, was bitten by a pet cat, and shows symptoms of hydrophobia.
Private Wm. Haynes, a professor of law at Notre Dame University, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the thirteenth district.
Some one entered Sheriff Bence's bed room at Corydon on Saturday night, secured the keys to the jail and liberated John Dillard who was confined on a charge of larceny.
Miami county will have one of the largest corn crops ever known. A magnificent appearance is presented by the fields, the stalks in many cases rising to a height of fourteen feet.
The State House Commissioners announce that the Capitol building is absolutely completed and they are ready to turn it over to the State, which they

will do as soon as the Legislature meets. Michigan City people waste a good deal of money on lotteries, and the fact that a peddler in that place drew \$5,000 a few days ago encourages further investment. It is said that \$20,000 in lottery money has gone from Michigan City in six months.

John M. Cassaday has brought suit in the Huntington Circuit Court against the Chicago & Atlantic railway, claiming \$20,000 damages for the loss of a leg while in the employ of the company as brakeman. The company will, it is understood, allege carelessness on the part of the plaintiff.

The patent roller flour mill of the Ellsworth Milling Company, near Terre Haute, burned Thursday. The building was entirely consumed, the new machinery destroyed, and 10,000 bushels of wheat and 10,000 barrels of flour burned. The loss is placed at \$50,000, with \$23,000 insurance.

Salamonic No. 3, a powerful gas and oil well, has broke loose two miles east of Montpelier, and the farmers within a half mile radius of the well are panic-stricken. No fires have been lighted at their homes since the well broke loose, and it is unsafe to strike a match within half a mile of the well. The fields and outstanding crops are saturated with oil over the entire section.

Patents have been granted to the following Indiana inventors: Solomon Draper, Sullivan, cultivator; Harmon H. Fulton and W. F. Cornelius, assignors to D. L. Whittier, Indianapolis, liquid mixer; James Miller, South Bend, hose coupling; James W. Park and W. R. Sanders, Sullivan, gate; Chas. M. Reed, near Connersville, and W. C. Frazee near Clermont, spring motor for pumps; John G. Shaffer, Clay City, post for veranda railings.

The wheat in Wabash county is practically all threshed and nearly every bushel has been marketed. It is stated by elevator men that the total receipts of wheat which will grade No. 2 red will not exceed 10,000 bushels, while the receipts of all grades are not more than one-third those of last year. Millers there are having some trouble in procuring enough to run on and farmers have already begun importing wheat from the North and West for seed. Corn is in magnificent condition, and is out of danger so far as weather influences, excepting frost, are concerned.

The exercises of the Maumee Valley Association, held near the site of old Fort Wayne, last week, was very interesting. In his address, ex-President Hayes paid a glowing tribute to the late Chief Justice Waite, who was president of the association. Chancellor J. F. Long read on exhaustive review of the early settlement of the valley. Judge Cox, of Cincinnati, delivered an interesting address, and General Lee, of Toledo, read the annual report. The guests were welcomed to the State by Judge Zollars, of the Supreme Bench, speaking for Governor Gray, and to the city by Mayor Muhler. Hon. F. T. Randall, of Fort Wayne, was elected President and Colonel R. S. Robertson Vice President for the ensuing year.

The Grand Lodge of Indiana Knights and Ladies of Honor, convened at Indianapolis last week. The officers, reports show the order to be in the most prosperous condition of its history. The membership during the past year has grown from 2,654 to 3,295 and the lodges from 40 to 52. This is one of the largest beneficial organizations in existence. In the ten years since its organization it has grown to a membership of 60,000, distributed over nearly all the States in the Union. An average of \$800,000 per year is paid in benefits, requiring an income of above \$2,000 per day. The average cost to members is \$12 per year to the \$1,000 of insurance guaranteed, though this varies greatly according to the age of the person paying.

A remarkable and accidental discovery of natural gas was made at Petersburg last week. The Fair Association had ordered a well to be dug at the grounds for water, and when the diggers had reached a depth of 106 feet they were startled by a sudden, sizzling, steam-escaping sound. Becoming alarmed, they hastened out of the well and informed the managers. Having a suspicion of the true cause, they threw a lighted match into the well, when the gas ignited and shot up a flame ten feet above the surface. It continued to burn, and reports from the locality state that it is still burning with increased intensity. This evidence of natural gas so close to the surface is almost incomprehensible, and it is said to be the first instance of the kind yet discovered.

On the first day of September a party of thirty-one young men will leave Indiana for Washington Territory, where they will form a stock company for the purpose of carrying on a stock ranch. A peculiar feature of their agreement is that no member of the firm can draw his money out of the general fund during the first five years after the date of organization. Any one leaving the business will forfeit his investment of \$500, which is the sum put in by each member. The young men will do their own herding, branding and dealing, and will thus be enabled to avoid the expense of employing a large number of cowboys. It is a noteworthy fact that every one of the party is politically a Democrat. Those interested in the move live mainly in the vicinity of Richmond.

TROUBLE ON BOTH SIDES.

ONE TROUBLE AT A TIME MAY BE CONQUERED.

But When They Come from All Sides It Is Simply Awful—The Only Refuge and Comfort Are by Way of the Cross.

Rev. Dr. Talmage preached at the Brooklyn Tabernacle last Sunday. Subject: "Trouble on Both Sides;" and his text: "There was a sharp rock on the one side and a sharp rock on the other side."—1. Samuel, ch. xiv., v. 4.

My friends, you have been, or are now some of you, in this crisis of the text. If a man meets one trouble he can go through with it. He gathers all his energies, concentrates them upon one point, and in the strength of God, or by his own natural determination, goes through it. But the man who has trouble to the right of him and trouble to the left of him is to be pitied. Did either trouble come alone he might endure it; but two troubles, two disasters, two overshadowing misfortunes, are Bozez and Seneh. God pity him!

In this crisis of the text is that man whose fortune and health fail him at the same time. Nine-tenths of all our merchants capsize in business before they come to forty-five years of age. There is some collision in commercial circles, and they stop payment. It seems as if every man must put his name on the back of a note before he learns what a fool a man is who risks all his own property on the prospect that some man will tell the truth.

It seems as if a man must have a large amount of unsalable goods on his own shelf before he learns how much easier it is to buy than to sell. It seems as if every man must be completely burned out before he learns the importance of always keeping fully insured. It seems as if every man must be wrecked in a financial tempest before he learns to keep things snug in case of a sudden emergency. When the calamity does come, it is awful. The man goes home in despair, and he tells his family: "We'll have to go to the poor house." He takes a dolorous view of everything. It seems as if he never could rise. But a little time passes, and he says: "Why, I am not so badly off after all; I have my family left."

Before the Lord turned Adam out of Paradise. He gave him Eve, so that when he lost Paradise he could stand it. Permit one who has read but a few novels in all his life, and who has not a great deal of romance in his composition, to say, that if, when a man's fortunes fail he has a good wife—a good Christian wife—he ought not to be despondent. "Oh!" you say, "that only increases the embarrassment, since you have her also to take care of." You are an ingrate, for the woman as often supports the man as the man supports the woman. The man may bring all the dollars, but the woman generally brings the courage and the faith in God.

Well, this man of whom I am speaking looks around, and he finds his family is left, and he rallies, and the light comes to his eyes, and the smile to his face, and the courage to his heart. In two years he is quite over it. He makes his financial calamity the chapter in a new era of prosperity. He met that new trouble—conquered it. He sat down for a little while under the grim shadow of the rock Bozez; yet he soon rose and began, like Jonathan, to climb. But how often it is that physical ailments come with financial embarrassment. When the fortune failed it broke the man's spirit. His nerves were shattered. His brain was stunned. I can show you hundreds of men in New York whose fortune and health failed at the same time. They came prematurely to the staff. Their hand trembled with incipient paralysis. They never say a word since the hour they called their creditors together for a compromise. If such men are impatient, and peculiar, and irritable, excuse them. They had two troubles; either one of which they could have met successfully. If, when the health went, the fortune had been retained, it would not have been so bad. The man could have sought the very best medical advice, and he could have had the very best attendance, and long lines of carriages would have stopped at the front door to inquire as to his welfare. But poverty on the one side and sickness on the other are Bozez and Seneh! and they interlock their shadows and drop them upon the poor man's way. God help him! "There is a sharp rock on the one side and a sharp rock on the other side."

Now, what is such a man to do? In the name of Almighty God, I will tell him what to do. Do as Jonathan did—climb; climb up into the sunlight of God's favor and consolation. I can go through the churches and show you men who lost fortune and health at the same time, and yet who sing all day and dream of heaven all night. If you have any idea that sound digestion, and steady nerves, and clear eyesight, and good hearing, and plenty of friends are necessary to make a man happy, you have miscalculated. I suppose that these overhanging rocks only made Jonathan scramble the harder and the faster to get up and out into the sunlight; and his combined shadow of invalidism and financial embarrassment has often sent a man up the quicker into the sunlight of God's favor and the noonday of His glorious promises. It is a difficult thing for a man to feel his dependence upon God when he has \$10,000 in the bank and \$50,000 in Government securities and a block of stores and three ships. "Well," the man says to himself, "it is silly for me to pray. 'Give me this day my daily bread,' when my pantry is full and the canals from the West are crowded with breadstuffs destined for my store houses." Oh! my friends, if the combined misfortunes and disasters of life have made you climb up into the arms of a sympathetic and compassionate God, through all eternity you will bless Him that in this world "there was a sharp rock on the one side and a sharp rock on the other side."

Again, that man is in the crisis of the text who has home troubles and outside persecution at the same time. The world treats a man well just as long as it pays to treat him well. As long as it can manufacture success out of his bone, and brain, and muscle, it favors him. The world fattens the horse it wants to drive. But let a man see it his duty to cross the track of the world, then every bush is full of thorns and tusks thrust at him. They will belittle him. They will caricature him. They will call his generosity self-aggrandizement, and his piety sanctimoniousness. The very worst persecution will come upon him from those who profess to be Christians.

Now, a certain amount of persecution rouses a man's defiance, stirs his blood for magnificent battle, and makes him fifty times more a man than he would have been without the persecution. A certain amount of persecution is a tonic and inspiration, but too much of and too long continued becomes the rock Bozez, throwing a dark shadow over a man's life. What is he to do then? That home, you say. Good advice, that. It is just the place for a man to go when the world abuses him. Go home. Blessed be God for our quiet and sympathetic homes. But there is many a man who has the reputation of having a home when he has none. Through unthriftiness or precipitation there are many matches made that ought never to have been made. An officiating priest can not alone unite a couple. The Lord Almighty must proclaim banns. There is many a home in which there is no sympathy, and no happiness, and no good cheer. The clamors of the battle may not have been heard outside, but God knows, notwithstanding all the playing of the "Wedding March," and all the odor of the orange blossoms, and the benediction of the officiating pastor, there has been no marriage.

Sometimes men have awakened to find on one side of them the rock of persecution, and on the other side the rock of domestic infelicity. What shall such an one do? Do as Jonathan did—climb. Get up on the heights of God's consolation from which we may look down in triumph upon outside persecution and home trouble.

Again, that woman stands in the crisis of the text who has bereavement and a struggle for a livelihood at the same time. Without mentioning names, I speak from observation. Ah! it is a hard thing for a woman to make an honest living, even when her heart is not troubled and she has a fair check and the magnetism of an exquisite presence. But, now the husband, or the father, is dead. The expenses of the obsequies have absorbed all that was left in the savings bank, and, wan and wasted with weeping and watching, she goes forth—a grave, a hearse, a coffin behind her—to contend for her existence and the existence of her children. When I see such a battle as that open I shut my eyes to the ghastliness of the spectacle. Men sit with embroidered slippers and write heartless essays about women's wages, but that question is made up of tears and blood, and there is more blood than tears. O, give women free access to all the realms where she can get a livelihood, from the telegraph office to the pulpit. Let men's wages be cut down before her's are cut down. Men have iron in their souls and can stand it. Make the way free to her of the broken heart. May God put into my hand the cold, bitter cup of privation, and give me nothing but a widowhood but for shelter for many years, rather than that after I am dead there should go out from my home into the pitiless world a woman's arm to fight the Gettysburg, the Ansterlitz, the Waterloo of life, for blood.

And yet how many women there are seated between the rock of bereavement on the one side, and the rock of destitution on the other. Bozez and Seneh interlocking their shadow and dropping them upon her miserable way. "There is a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other side." What are such to do. Somehow, let them climb up into the heights of the glorious promise: "Leave thy fatherless children: I will preserve them alive, and let thy widows trust in Me." Or get up into the heights of that other glorious promise: "The Lord preserveth the stranger and relieveth the widow and the fatherless." O, ye sewing women on starving wages. O, ye widows turned out from the once beautiful home. O, ye female teachers, kept on niggardly stipend. O, ye despairing women, seeking in vain for work, wandering along the docks, and thinking to throw yourself into the river last night. O, ye women of weak nerves and aching sides, and short breath and broken heart, you need something more than human sympathy; you need the sympathy of God. Climb up into his arms. He knows it all, and He loves you more than father or mother or husband ever could or ever did, and instead of wringing your hands in despair, you had better begin to climb. There are heights of consolation for you, though now "there is a sharp rock on the one side and a sharp rock on the other side."

Again, that man is in the crisis of the text who was a wasted life on the one side and an illuminated eternity on the other. Though a man may all his life have cultured deliberation and self-poise, if he gets into that position all his self-possession is gone. There are all the wrong thoughts of his existence, all the wrong deeds, all the wrong words, strata above strata, granitic, ponderous, overshadowing. That rock I call Bozez. On the other side are all the retributions of the future, the thrones of judgment, the eternal ages, angry with his long defiance. That rock I call Seneh. Between these two rocks Lord Byron perished, and Alcibiades perished, and Herod perished, and ten thousand times ten thousand have perished. O, man immortal, man redeemed, man blood-bought, climb up out of those shadows. Climb up by the way of the cross. Have your wasted life forgiven; have your eternal life secured. This morning just take one look to the past and see what it has been, and take one look to the future and see what it threatens to be. You can afford to lose your health, you can afford to lose your property, you can afford to lose your reputation; but you cannot afford to lose your soul. That bright, gleaming, glorious, precious, eternal possession you must carry aloft in the day when the earth burns up and the heavens burst.

You see from my subject that when a man goes into the safety and peace of the gospel he does not demean himself. There is nothing in religion that leads to meanness or unmanliness. The Gospel of Jesus Christ only asks you to climb as Jonathan did—climb toward God, climb toward heaven, climb into the sunshine of God's favor. To become a Christian is not to go meanly down; it is to come gloriously up—up into the communion of saints, up into the peace that passeth all understanding, up into the companionship of angels. He lives up, he dies up.

Of then, accept the wholesale invitation which I make this morning to all the people. Come up from between your invalidism and financial embarrassments. Come up from between a wasted life and an unlimited eternity. Like Jonathan, climb with all your might, instead of sitting down to wring your hands in the shadow and in the darkness—"a sharp rock on the one side and a sharp rock on the other side."

THE FARM AND HOME.

There is no doubt (observes the Maryland Farmer), but that of all food for the dairy, grass is the cheapest and best, taking the cost of production into account; but this does not prove but that even in the times of "flush" feed, a ration of grain, especially to the butter-making dairyman, is not decidedly unprofitable. There is no question but that growing grass supplies the finest of flavors to butter, and gives it good color, but at the same time there is an element lacking that contributed towards making quality in butter which is supplied by meal. Grain is a part ration, has great value in both promoting and maintaining the milk flow, and giving not only firmness to the butter, but also extra weight. It is not wise to take the grass-fed cow and begin at once to feed her a daily ration of six or eight quarts of hearty grain food, but in thirty days the feeding of grain could safely be increased to a point that the owner might mark as the limit of profitable feeding. Rarely does it fail to be profitable to feed a grain ration to the butter cow, and even when butter is low, for 8 pounds of butter per week on grass alone or 12 with grain, soon tells just how much grain can be profitably fed to cows on grass.

MODERN IMPROVEMENT IN FARMING.

Among the many helps to make farming easier in the last few years, says a farmer in the New York World, the windmill should not be forgotten. It is one of the greatest boons to the stock raiser that has ever been in use. Where fifty or seventy-five head of cattle are kept—and this is not an unusual number—to water them for one day sufficiently, would require the time and strength of one man at the pump for two hours, and nothing is more fatiguing, whereas with wind power it is easily done. Ten years ago a windmill was quite an unusual sight, now the Western prairies are dotted over with them. Wherever practice has shown their imperfections they have been improved. Some are made so that when the wind is too strong the fans that compose the wheel, close together, so that it must needs go slowly. Some wheels are made so that they turn edgewise to the wind when not pumping, thus being safer from damage. A lever keeps them in gear when the wind would otherwise throw them out.

The tower, in whose top the large wheel is fixed, must needs be higher than any adjacent tree tops or they will intercept the wind when it is desirable to turn the mill, unless the tower exceeds the gable in height, the wind when in some quarters, will come whirling around the building to the risk of damage to the wheel. Many dig the large stock well over which the mill is reared, in front of the barn, and with iron pipes conduct the water underground, after it has been pumped, to the vats in the different yards where the cattle are kept. This plan gives the cattle purer water to drink than if the well was sunk in the yards.

One of the greatest inconveniences attending the use of windmills are the ice storms which occasionally occur.

The ice adheres to the fans in the wheel, obstructing the working of it, and nothing can be done to remove it, but wait until it thaws, which is usually but a few hours.

The wheel at intervals needs oiling, and it needs a cool head to mount the ladder, which is always a part of the frame, and oil the works.

Sometimes a gale will strike the wheel, which is usually about ten feet across, with such force that it falls to the ground and is demolished, when it must be replaced by a new one. It is found that the higher the tower on which the wheel rests, the less it is likely to be injured by high winds, as a gale expends its force for mischief nearer the earth than is supposed.

Windmills wear much faster on account of the wind power which runs them.

NOTES.

Plant flowers—plant something for beauty.

Plows in the fence corners are a sign of "farm for sale" within ten years.

A vegetable crop that is gathered green draws but little fertility from the soil.

The fruit-eating population of the whole United States is increasing more rapidly than the fruit-raising population.

Lime, in a fine condition, sprinkled on the vines around them, will greatly assist in protecting cucumber and squash from bugs. Saltpetre (a teaspoonful dissolved in a quart of water, is also a protection.

The warmer the weather the more rapidly lice and all other kind of vermin multiply. At this season it often happens that an animal or bird is apparently sick when it is really suffering from the attacks of vermin.

The practical corn raiser says: "My opinion is that the main root or stalk of corn never reaches below where the grain or seed is placed; also that all stalks have three whorls of roots, on the main root, which are the feelers; again that no roots should be broken by cultivators.

Plants renew their roots when the tops are cut back to a certain extent. A fruit-grower claims that even old strawberry plants, if the old leaves are

cut off close to the crown when transplanted, will renew themselves and rival the younger plants next season.

It takes nerve, says The Farmer, to pull out the stocks from a crowded hill of corn, but doing it secures a better growth, larger ears, and more bushels of good shelled corn. It takes nerve to pluck one-half of the young fruit from a bearing tree, but in the end it often secures more perfect fruit and more of it.

It requires a large bee pasturage where many bees are kept. It is estimated that in order to produce one pound of honey nearly 4,000,000 visits to flowers must be made by the bees. Yet, in a favorable season, some colonies will increase the honey in the hive at the rate of from one to two pounds per day.

The old farms in Canada that command highest prices are said to be those on which sheep have been kept from the time they were first occupied. The pastures on them are comparatively free from bushes and weeds, while the soil is firm and productive of the best sort of grasses. A farm on which a large number of sheep have been kept for many years is very desirable for dairy purposes.

A writer in the Mirror and Farmer declares that the farmers are governed to much by acres and not enough by bushels. They decide to plant so many acres and then make the manure go over it, and it is apt to be pretty thin. The rule should be to put on all the manure the crop can use, and stop when the manure is gone.

There should never be any necessity for killing weeds as they should never be allowed to grow. The frequent use of the harrow and cultivator will destroy them in their early stages, as they are then very tender and cannot stand disturbances of the soil. If allowed to become well rooted, however, a large amount of labor will be required to do what can be done with ease just after the weed seeds germinate.

Beside the large daily consumption of fresh milk, a large amount is used by the condensing and canning establishments for use in places and at times where the liquid article cannot be had. This business has assumed large proportion, and the American condensing establishments turn out large quantities of milk condensed to a nearly solid form and canned for exportation as well as home consumption. This form of milk is used by travelers, explorers and armies all over the world, affording thus at once both a necessary article and a luxury.

WHEN TO CUT TIMBER.

The best time to cut timber is when the foliage is mature, or in September, before it is injured by frost; the tree is left intact with branches and leaves undisturbed, so that the sap is evaporated completely through the leaves. When the leaves are dried and withered the tree is cut up. The timber is then free from sap. The bark should then be removed and the tree cut up as intended. If logs are made these should be put into water, as a pond, but better in a running stream, until winter, when they are sawed up or split into posts. The lumbar or posts thus made should be piled up loosely to dry, and will season very quickly. Timber so prepared has been found as durable as that which has been treated with antiseptic preparations. Fence posts are made very durable by saturating the ground part in slacking lime, by standing them on end in a pit with fresh quicklime about them, and then pouring water to slack the lime. The heat drives out air from the pores of the wood and coagulates the albumen; and cooling the lime solution is forced into the wood and causes it to resist decay. When setting posts the holes should be made large and filled with stones rammed hard, among which air may circulate and assist in keeping the wood from saturation with water and in drying quickly after rain.—New York Times.

Indiana's State Officers.

It is somewhat remarkable, is the ignorance that prevails generally regarding our State officials. The salary of the Governor is \$5,000 per year with \$2,000 additional for clerk hire and messengers. The Treasurer of State is paid \$3,000 a year for caring for the State's finances. He has two deputies whom he pays \$2,250. The Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Attorney-General each receives \$2,500 a year salary. Each has two deputies, costing the State \$4,300 per year. The Secretary of State is paid \$2,000, and he is allowed \$3,400 per year for his three deputies. The Auditor of State receives only \$1,500 a year, and he pays his three deputies only \$4,000 a year. The State Librarian receives \$1,200 and is allowed \$750 for an assistant. The library contains 25,000 volumes and 7,000 pamphlets. The State Geologist draws \$1,800 a year, and his assistant \$1,500. The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics receives \$1,200 a year, and his assistant \$1,000. The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture receives \$1,500 a year for expenses. The Board of Health receives \$5,000 for expenses. The State House Commissioners receive \$5 a day including Sundays, and the Soldiers Monument Commissioners receive \$4 per day for actual service. There are employed about the Capitol building, also, thirteen janitors, three men on the lawn, two watchmen, an engineer, a fireman, and an elevator boy. Altogether the State employes require an expenditure of \$219,360 per year.



INDIAN SPRINGS, MARTIN CO. INDIANA.

This favorite summer resort is now open for the season with all its amusements and attractions, and promises to be the largest in the history of the Springs. The character and reputation of the Hotel and Springs are so well known that we refer you to any one that ever visited the place. Prof. T. J. T. of Terre Haute, will furnish the music for the season.

Round trip tickets on sale from all points on the O. & M., and its tributaries, direct to the Springs. We are only eight miles from Shoals, the county seat; and you pass by the noted jug rock that has been visited by scientific men for fifty years. Terms \$8.00 to \$10.00 per week.

ANALYSIS OF WATER FROM INDIAN SPRINGS—By Prof. E. T. Cox, State Geologist.

One pint contains.....	GRAINS.
Potassium Carbonate.....	0.315
Sodium.....	0.452
Magnesium.....	2.358
Calcium.....	4.138
Sodium Chloride.....	4.921
Magnesium.....	0.007
Potassium Sulphate.....	0.300
Sodium.....	1.478
Magnesium.....	3.799
Calcium.....	2.539
Aluminum.....	0.104
Ferric Oxide.....	Trace
Iodides and Bromides.....	0.656
Silicic Acid.....	0.007
Total.....	30.467

Gases: Carbonic Acid..... Cubic Inches
Sulphuretted Hydrogen..... 1.19
Oxygen..... 0.42
Nitrogen..... 0.81

Persons leaving Greencastle should buy a round trip ticket to Mitchell; then a round trip ticket from Mitchell to the Springs, including hack fare. The round trip from Greencastle.

DOBBINS BROS. Owners and Managers.

SANTA CLAUS SOAP Makes Washing easy and pleasant. SAVES Money, Labor, Time.

Every Family should use it. Auntie don't use anything but SANTA CLAUS SOAP.

For all household uses it has no equal. I am Mamma's Pansy Blossom.

It is HANDY and sells for FIVE CENTS A CAKE. Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., CHICAGO.

INSIST on testing it for yourself. All grocers should keep it.

OLD SETTLERS' PICNIC AT GREENCASTLE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30.

The following program has been arranged, making this demonstration the grandest in the history of Putnam and adjoining counties. \$500 has been expended in procuring interesting and thrilling attractions and no effort will be spared to make this THE PICNIC of the season.

THE WHEN CLOTHING STORE.

Will present a \$10 Suit of Clothes to the oldest man settler present.

F. G. GILMORE

Will present a fine Gold-Headed Silk Umbrella to the oldest woman settler present.

Balloon Ascent

Great Parachute Descent.

Vocal and Instrumental Music.

A Prize will Also be Awarded to the

The Handsomest Baby

Under two years old, the award to be made by a committee of six.

BOLEY THE JEWELER.

Will present a handsome Silver Cup to the best sprinter.

SHIPLEY, The Jeweler.

Will present a beautiful Gold-Headed cane to the best bicyclist.

A Number of Good Speakers will be present to address the crowd.

THE SWAMP ANGELS.

Desperadoes Who Ruled Southern Arkansas for Many Years.

Only a few years back, before the railroads penetrated the swamps of Southern Arkansas to disturb them, says a letter to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, desperadoes from all points sought refuge in the depths of these, the most gloomy and inaccessible swamps of this country, and it was only a few years ago that the most notorious of this band of exile criminals first came here, and whose deeds of desperate daring were chronicled the world over in the papers of the land. This was Tom Mitchell, who started life as a farmer boy, and who, by one had deed to another, soon found himself ostracized from the haunts of man. His first trouble was when a mere boy of seventeen, when, in a drunken brawl, he attempted to kill a companion. He was arrested and tried, but, through some legal technicality, escaped the punishment of the law.

At that time, as it is now, the law of the State was to confiscate all small arms found on prisoners. This was done in Mitchell's case, a pistol which he prized highly being taken from him by the sheriff. This seemed to arouse all the latent fierceness in the young man, and he determined to recover his revolver at the cost of his life if necessary. Going to his home he armed himself heavily and returned to the jail. He called the sheriff out.

"Sheriff, I've come for my gun, and I'll just give you five minutes to get it for me."

The officer, seeing that trouble would ensue if he did not comply, returned the weapon. Matters, however, did not rest here. The friends and relatives of the man whom Mitchell had attempted to kill felt bitter toward him, and used every means to draw him into quarrels, which Mitchell was not slow to accept, and the consequence was that at last he was waylaid by three of his enemies about dusk at a lonely part of a country road. Mitchell, all unconscious of his danger, rode into the ambush and was shot. A shot whistled past him. With a bound he reached a large cypress tree. Another crack of a rifle and his left arm fell powerless to his side. Mitchell caught a glimpse of one of the attacking party, at whom he fired three shots rapidly. The last shot killed him.

Another of the men exposed himself, and two shots laid him low. Then seeing the other man, a stranger to him, he called out: "Say, partner, if you will quit I will."

"I'll be hanged if I do," was the reply.

With that he fired at Mitchell, who, stepping from his place of concealment, raised his rifle and shot his antagonist through the heart. Now it was the boy of seventeen became a desperate man. Knowing that he could no longer live at home, he determined to retreat into the swamps. Posse after posse was dispatched after him, but they found it impossible to capture him. Mitchell was shortly joined by two men who had been equally unsuccessful in restraining their ungovernable tempers. These were Campbell and Cummins. They banded themselves together, and, retreating into the depths of the swamps surrounding the St. Francis river, swore that no man should ever live between the St. Francis and the Mississippi rivers, and for a number of years they kept their oath, styling themselves the "swamp angels."

About one hundred yards from the depot at this place is their old fording place, and upon a large white gum tree a cross was cut by an axe to designate the crossing. The most hardy woodmen still refuse to penetrate into the depths of these forests of cypress, and the dark swampy ground is seldom trod by human feet. It is still the home of the bear and the panther, the wild turkey and deer.

Some years have passed since the "swamp angels" were monarchs of the gloomy waste. Mitchell was at last captured, and died in prison. Campbell, who was considered the most gentlemanly of the trio, is farming not many miles from the marked tree, and Cummins is a laborer. Both of the survivors are now leading a peaceable life, but rarely come to the settlements, and few who meet them would think they were once the famous "swamp angels" who were the terror of the settlers of Southern Arkansas.

ATTACKED BY BUGS.

They Drive the Sailors Afloat and Take Possession of a Ship.

The mate of the newly arrived British bark Douglass, from Montevideo, tells the biggest bug story of the season, and says the Philadelphia Record, it is no romance. The voyage from the River Plata to Philadelphia was one long fight with myriads of loathsome insects, swarming up through the hatches from the cargo of bones below, more dreadful than a continuous tempest and more irrepressible than hunger on an unprovisioned raft.

Barrels of the pestiferous bugs were scooped from the vessel's port, and the painful nature of the ordeal through which crew and officers had passed on the voyage was shown in their drawn countenances and discolored skin. A half bushel of small crawling things, with dirty brown backs and a wormy squirm, crawled about after the part of the deck the mate told the painful story of the voyage and pointed them out as the living evidence of his narrative. "We have been fighting these torments ever since we left Montevideo," said he, "and it has been a painful struggle, in which the crew were not always sure of survival. We lay for many days at anchor in the River Plata awaiting an advance in freights which never came, and finally in despair took on a cargo of bones for Philadelphia. None of us will ever forget that cargo, or the voyage which followed."

The bones had been hurriedly gathered from the plains of the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, and were hurriedly lighted on board, the flesh still remaining on the inside of the skulls and on the vertebrae.

We had hardly landed our Spanish pilot before unwelcome passengers began to appear from below the hatches and to make themselves acquainted with the halyards, store-rooms and the sleeping apartments. When we came into the warm latitude of the equator their attacks were terrible, and a night's sleep was impossible.

The bugs would creep through any thing, and at night would crawl into our mouths and ears. Often the crew were compelled to seek refuge in the rigging, and the men stretched hammocks between the masts to avoid the bugs.

When the Douglass arrived here the insects had multiplied by the thousands, and, after the cargo had been discharged, it became necessary to resort to sulphur fumes to rid the vessel of them before another cargo could be taken on board. Bushel after bushel of the asphyxiating pests were taken out of the hold.

The sailors on the Douglass declare that in all their lives on the ocean, and in all the stories they had heard of the strange things at sea, their experience on this voyage was the strangest, and that nothing could induce them to ship for the River Plata again if the return voyage shall be made with a cargo of South American bones.

INDIAN JUGGLERY.

Wonderful Performances of a Jossakeed at Leech Lake in 1858.

The feature of the evening at one of the late meetings of the Anthropological Society in New York City was a paper by Colonel Garrick Mallory on "Algonkin Glyphs on Bark and Stone." The paper also dealt briefly with some related subjects, and will form a part of the annual report of the Bureau of Ethnology. The following is a brief chapter on "Indian Jugglery," extracted from this paper:

"Paul Beaulieu, an Ojibwa of mixed blood, present interpreter at White Earth agency, gave his experience with a jossakeed at Leech Lake about the year 1858. The reports of wonderful performances reached the agency and, as Beaulieu had no faith in the jugglers, he offered one hundred dollars, a large sum, then and there, against goods of equal value, that the juggler could not perform satisfactorily one of the tricks of his repertory to be selected by him (Beaulieu) in the presence of himself and a committee consisting of his friends. The wager was accepted with the result to be described.

"A medicine lodge was made. Four strong poles were planted deep in the ground, rising to an elevation of at least ten or twelve feet; one of them having the branches remaining and rising a little beyond its fellows, this being the indication of a jossakeed as distinguished from a medicine lodge. The interior diameter was less than four feet. The frame, which was inclined to the center, was then filled in with intertwined twigs and covered with blankets and birch bark from the ground to the top, leaving an orifice of about one foot in diameter open for the ingress and egress of spirits and of the objects to be mentioned, but not large enough for the passage of a man's body. At one side of the bottom wrapping a flap was left for the entrance of the jossakeed or shaman. A committee of twelve was selected to see that no communication was possible between the jossakeed and confederates. These twelve men were respectable people, one of them being the Episcopal clergyman of the reservation. The spectators were several hundred in number, but stood off, not being allowed to approach.

"The jossakeed then removed his clothing, until nothing remained upon his person but the breech-cloth. Beaulieu then took a rope (of his own selection for the purpose), and first tied and knotted one end about the ankles; the knees were then securely tied together; next the wrists, after which the arms were passed over the knees, and a billet of wood passed under the knees, thus securing and keeping the arms down motionless. The rope was then passed around the neck again and again, each time tied and knotted so as to bring the face down upon the knees. A flat river-stone of black color—which was the jossakeed's name or amulet—was left lying upon his thighs. The jossakeed was then carried to the lodge, placed inside upon a mat on the ground, and the flap covering restored so as to completely hide him from view.

"Immediately loud, thumping noises were heard, and the framework began to sway from side to side with much violence, whereupon the clergyman remarked that this was the work of the evil one, and it was no place for him; so he left, and did not see the end. After a few minutes of violent movement and swaying of the lodge, accompanied by loud, inarticulate noises, the motions gradually ceased, when the voice of the juggler was heard telling Beaulieu to go to the house of a friend near by and get the rope. Now, Beaulieu, suspecting some joke was to be played upon him, directed the committee to be very careful not to permit any one to approach while he went for the rope, which he found at the place indicated, still tied exactly as he had placed it about the neck and extremities of the jossakeed. He immediately returned, laid it down before the spectators, and requested of the jossakeed to be allowed to look at him, which was granted, but with the understanding that Beaulieu was not to touch him.

"When the covering was pulled aside the jossakeed sat within the lodge contentedly smoking his pipe, with no other object in sight than the black stone of amulet. Beaulieu paid his wager of one hundred dollars. An exhibition of similar pretended powers, also for a wager, was announced a short time later at Yellow Medicine, Minn., to be given in the presence of a number of army people; but at the threat of the grand medicine-man of Leech Lake bands, who probably objected to interference with his lucrative monopoly, the event did not take place and bets were declared off. * * * So remarkable and frequent were these performances of jugglery that the French in 1613 called the whole body of Indians on the Ottawa river, whom they met at a very early period, 'the sorcerers.' They were the tribes afterward known as the Nipissings, and were the typical Algonquins. No suspicion of jugglery, in the sense of deception appears to have been entertained by any of the earliest French and English writers. The severe Puritan and the ardent Catholic both considered that the exhibitions were real and the work of the devil. It is also worth mentioning that one of the derivations of the name 'Mimic' is connected with the word meaning 'sorcerer,' so that the known practices of this character having an important effect upon the life of the people extended from the great lakes to the extreme east of the continent. It was obvious to me in cross-examining the various old men that the performances of jugglery were in each case an exhibition of the pretended miraculous power of an individual, whereby he obtained a reputation above his rivals and derived subsistence and authority by the selling of charms and superhuman information. The charms of fetiches, which still are sold by a few who are yet believed in, are of three kinds—to bring death or disease to an enemy, to lure an enemy into ambush, and to create sexual love."

Dakota's Natural Soap.

A natural soap well has been discovered sixty-eight miles west of Buffalo Gap, D. T. The soap is skimmed from a boiling spring and hardens by exposure to the air. It is like soft clay and can be gathered with a shovel, and is supposed to be a mixture of alkali, borax and the lubricating oil found in many parts of Wyoming. A sample has been tested by a prominent Chicago soap manufacturer, and he reported the discovery worth the full weight of the manufactured article. Parties surrounding the springs have used the natural article as axle grease by adding a little of the oil discovered there, and it is pronounced the finest material ever used for that purpose. The soap will wash in the hardest of water and leave the hands much softer than the ordinary article. The supply is supposed to be inexhaustible.

Astronomy vs. Bunion.

Unimpaired Scientist—"The planetary indications give assurance that there will be no rain for the next three days." Man with a bunion (smiling with lofty superiority)—"There will be rain, sir, in less than twelve hours," and there was.

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Real Estate.

BULLETIN. NO. 2.

- 1—The E ½ of the N W ¼ of section 4, township 13, range 4 W., containing 80 acres on a free pike to Greencastle, is in the immediate vicinity of Mt. Meridian. This is a splendid tract of land and will be sold at a bargain.
 - 2—Ridgpath farm of 89 acres, being part of the N W ¼ of section 11, in town, 14 N in range 3 W. Nearly new frame house, young orchard land of good quality and all tillable everlasting water 1½ miles E of Fillmore.
 - 3—House of six rooms, cellar, cistern, lot with 3½ acres of ground, barn and out houses, on a free pike ¼ of a mile from the public square everything in good shape will be sold at a bargain, price \$1,500.
 - 4—House with 4 rooms, lot 119 feet by 150 feet on east Seminary St., this property will be sold at a bargain.
 - 5—Bottom farm of 110 acres, being S E ¼ of N E ¼ of section 2 and part of the N W ¼ of section 1 all in town, 12 N in range 3 west. This farm is all tillable and largely under cultivation, is all bottom has a comfortable house and barn, and is of the very best quality of land. Price \$3,200.
 - 6—New house with 6 rooms, cellar and well, 4 acres of ground, beautiful situation ½ miles east of town on the east pike, nice lot of small fruits, chicken ranch and barn, splendid garden. Price \$2,000.
 - 7—Farm of 45 acres being off of N end of the E ½ of S W ¼ of section 24, township 13 N in range 3 W. Land all tillable black walnut, burr oak and yellow poplar, well under drained comfortable house and barn, two miles south of Belle Union. If you want a small farm see this one.
 - 8—Part of E ½ of N E ¼ of section 4 and part of W ¼ of W ¼ of section 3, township 13, N in range 4 W 2½ miles south of Greencastle, well watered, very good building, good hay farm, farm contains 120 acres.
 - 9—Nice two-story frame house situated on the south side of E. Seminary St. lot 125 feet front by 250 feet deep, nice fruit farm will be sold at a bargain.
 - 10—Splendid vacant lots for sale in all desirable parts of the city, price from \$150 to \$1,000.
- Persons having farms for sale will do well to consult me, I am doing everything possible to make the trade lively. Call at
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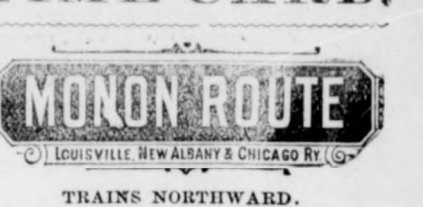
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VANDALIA. EASTWARD.
No. 4—Indianapolis Accommodation 8:34 a. m.
" 20—Atlat. Express..... 1:54 p. m.
" 8—Pennsylvania Special..... 3:28 "
" 12—Cincinnati Express..... 3:37 a. m.
" 6—New York Express..... 3:06 a. m.

WESTWARD
No. 5—St. Louis Mail & Accom..... 8:57 a. m.
" 1—Fast West Express..... 12:28 p. m.
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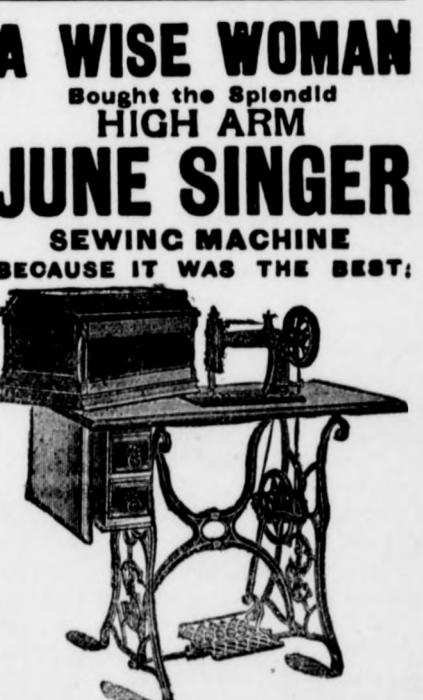
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